

Tenants Become Owners, Buy Land They Worked 43 Years

after American Baltimore, Md.
TUSKEGEE, Ala. (ANP) — Lindsay Smith, his son Fred and Jessie Blackman recently purchased the 240-acre plantation in Salem County on which they had worked as tenant farmers for 43 years.

When the owner, who had decided to sell, gave them the first chance at buying, the Smiths and Blackman pooled their money and bought the land. Then dividing the plantation into six 40-acre plots, they encouraged other tenants to buy lots from them.

The tenants who bought were given the house in which they had lived, and many have planted fruit trees, fenced in their property, painted the houses and added new rooms.

Alabama Press

TRAGIC IMPLICATIONS

A story with tragic implications for the South slipped by virtually unnoticed the other day.

It told of a man who will farm scores of acres of cotton this year with one worker, planting, cultivating and picking by machinery.

He will be successful to some extent because machinery has demonstrated that it can do many of the jobs around cotton that once had to be done tediously by hand.

As a matter of fact, out-and-out failure this year would make little difference. Machinery is going to invade the cotton fields successfully.

And then what will happen to an economy builded for generations on the hand cultivation of cotton? What will happen to millions of Negroes and to tenant farmers?

We face graver problems than we have yet known. We will solve them, but the best of Southern brains will have many anxious hours—and even years—before the solution is reached.—Tallahassee Daily Home.

Alabama Tenants Buy Land They Worked

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.
TUSKEGEE, Ala. — A 240-acre plantation in Salem community was purchased recently by Lindsay Smith, his son, Fred, and Jessie Blackman. They had worked and lived on the farm as sharecroppers for 43 years.

When the land owner decided to sell the land, he gave the tenants the first chance to buy. The Smiths and Blackman pooled their money and bought it. They divided the land into six 40-acre plots and encouraged other tenants on the place to buy one of these plots from them. Each tenant who bought a plot was given the house in which he and his family lived. Part of the good land and a part of the poor land made up each 40-acre plot.

Some of the new landowners have planted fruit trees, and fenced in their property. Others have added more rooms and painted their houses.

Nearbes Win Prizes

Birmingham News, Ala.
SELMA, Ala., April 23—Eight Negro boys of Dallas County took prizes in the third and medium classes for calves at the Montgomery fat stock show.

Owners, weights and sale prices were Frank Ford, 830-pound calf, \$221.65; William Boynton, 730,

\$221.25; Bruce Carver Boynton, 700, \$175; Robert and Willie Fowlkes, 700, \$140; Eddie Jordan, 840, \$239.40; W. T. Fail, 690, \$151.80; George Beaton and Samuel Crum, 730, \$167.90; Archie Purdie, 715, \$189.47.

Money consolation prizes were given non-winners by the City National, Selma National and People's Banks of Selma.

Farmer Attempts Cotton Experiment With Machine Aid

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 15 —(P)—An attempt to produce 150 bales of cotton by one man's labor and use of machines will be made on a Montgomery County farm this year.

The experiment in fully mechanized cotton production will be carried out under the supervision of Price McLemore on his farm, a few miles from Mt. Meigs. It is said to be the first experiment of its kind in Alabama.

"While this is the first trial in the state," McLemore said, "cotton has been produced on a mechanized scale at the Delta Experiment Station in Mississippi during the war. It will also be tried on a commercial basis in Mississippi this year."

The Mt. Meigs plantation owner said fertilizer has already been distributed over 150 acres of his farm by means of a truck spreader. He estimated use of the spreader will mean a savings of approximately \$8 per acre.

"Some of the cotton has already been planted," he said, "by a drill planter. The planter puts seed in hills spaced about a foot and a half apart. Although it is not as accurate as one might wish, it is satisfactory and eliminates the job of cotton chopping."

McLemore predicted he will save several dollars an acre through the drill planter since it is more economical in use of seed. He expects to have 150 acres fully planted by the end of this week.

When the cotton is six or eight inches high McLemore said, he plans to use his flame weeder, a device perfected by himself and known under the trade name

of Sizz-Weeder, to kill the weeds.

Experts say that 150 acres of cotton ordinarily would require 70 workers to cultivate. This number, they indicate, is needed only during part of the season when chopping and harvesting is necessary. Fewer workers are usually needed for the weeding.

McLemore plans to do all the work with one unskilled Negro attendant.

New Weeder May Revolutionize Cotton Cultivation Methods

One man, assisted only by machines, will attempt to produce 150 bales of cotton this year in Montgomery County. If he suc-

ceeds he will thereby replace 69 men ordinarily required to cultivate that acreage.

The experiment in fully mechanized cotton production will be carried out under the direction of Price McLemore on his plantation, The Oaks, a few miles beyond Mt. Meigs.

This is the first experiment of its kind in Alabama. Fully mechanized production of cotton has been accomplished at the Delta Branch Experiment Station in Mississippi during the war years and there are to be similar efforts made in Mississippi on a commercial basis this year.

This full mechanization of cotton cultivation was made complete by the invention and perfection of the flame weeder, known under the trade name of Sizz-Weeder, by Mr. McLemore.

Fertilizer has already been distributed over the 150 acres by means of a truck spreader. Use of this spreader instead of the conventional tractor method means a saving of approximately \$8.00 per acre, according to Mr. McLemore's calculations. He contracted with a local firm to get this part of the operation performed.

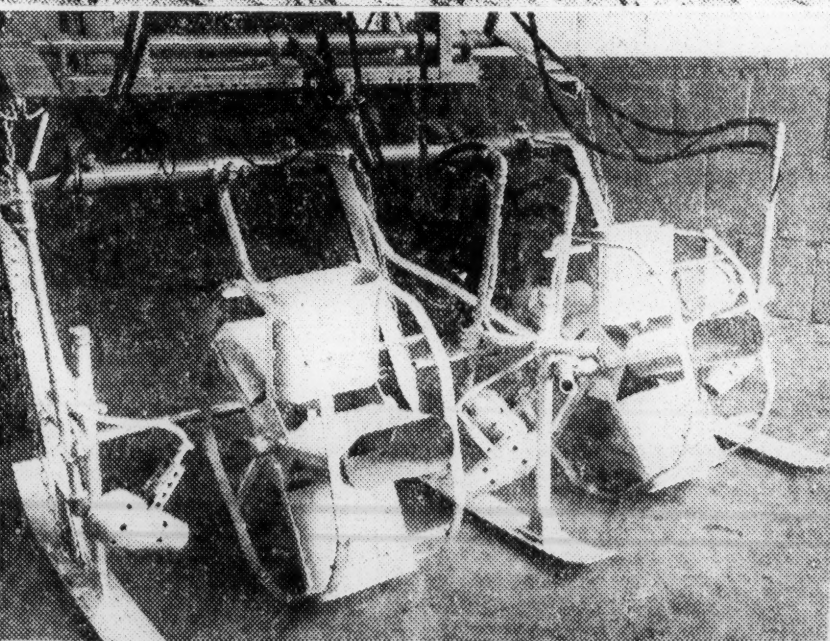
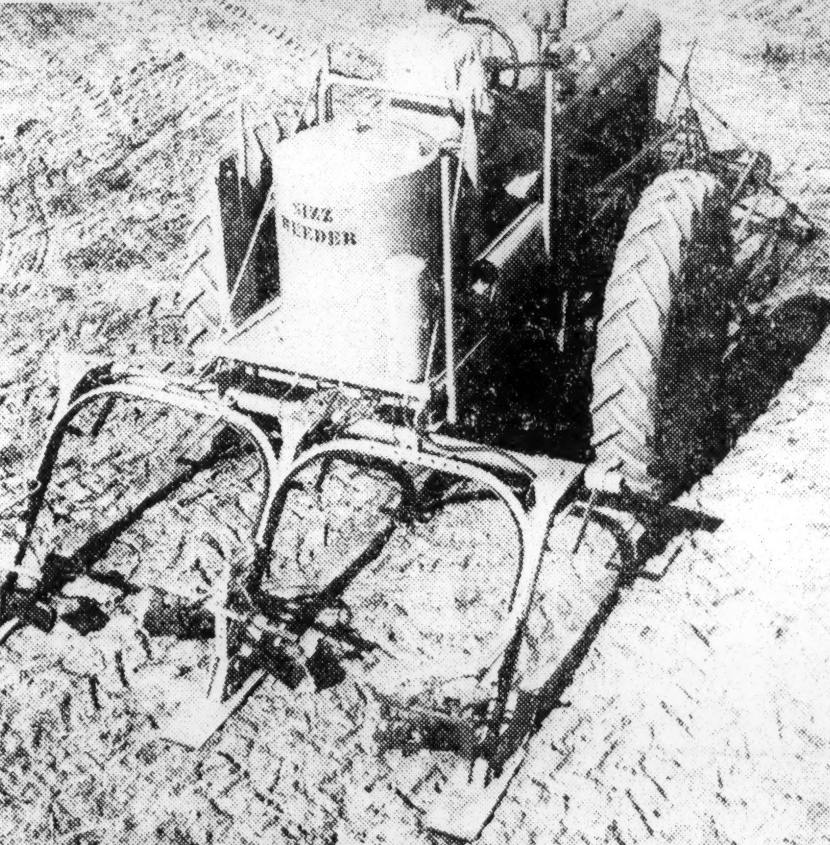
Some of the cotton has already been planted by an International Harvester drill planter. This planter puts the cotton seed in hills spaced about a foot and a half apart. "This type of planter is not as accurate as one could wish," Mr. McLemore commented, "but it will do a satisfactory job."

Use of the drill planter eliminates the job of cotton chopping, one of the most onerous connected with the unmechanized method. Mr. McLemore pointed out that cotton could be chopped quite accurately with the flame cultivator but that he considered it wasteful of both seed and time to plant in rows instead of drills. "I'll save several dollars per acre planting this way just because I use less seed," he said, "and even though the flame cultivator will chop the cotton, I don't intend to have to bother with that."

The 150 acres will be planted by the end of this week and the first cultivation with the flame weeder will follow when the cotton is about six or eight inches high. There will probably be three weedings with the Sizz-Weeder before the crop is made, depending upon the character of the weather.

An International Harvester cotton picker will harvest the crop.

"I am paying this one man wages which compare favorably with industrial wages," Mr. McLemore said, "and I believe that



A FLAME CHOPS COTTON AND BURNS WEEDS and here are some illustrations of this mechanical machine whose breath of fire has replaced the hoe. In the upper picture is a mechanical flame weeder which is mounted on a tractor and is operated by one man. Below is a cotton chopper which includes burner units which burns the young cotton and cups which protect every other space. Thus is the cotton chopped or thinned. In the top small picture is the inventor of the flame weeder, Price C. McLemore, with a hand-pushed model that is as easy to push as a lawn mower. It has two burners and uses kerosene. The two small lower pictures show the grassy weeds before the flame-weeder has gone through the row and the same space after it has been used.

little encourage- ment from cotton farmers when they still had to maintain a large force to perform some other phase. Now the mechanization is complete. From start to finish, with mechanical aid, the work of 70 hands in

cotton cultivation.

By the invention and perfection of his new weeder, that burns weeds but does not injure the cotton, Mr. McLemore has put the hoe out of business, a business that has lasted since the time man first had anything to do with agriculture until this present age.

The new weeder is simple in its operation. Its basic unit is a burner, which directs its fire on the ground to the weeds. The question may arise as it always has, "Why doesn't it kill the crop too?" Mr. McLemore's answer, which is proven by actual use and experience, is that weeds are more delicate than cotton. He explains that the fire doesn't burn the weeds but it kills them with the intense heat and it does a thorough job since it also kills the seeds as well, thus preventing reweeding. Mr. McLemore says the stalk of cotton can resist the heat of the fire and is not harmed by the treatment.

The new weeder comes in two-burner, four-burner and even eight-burner models. Each burner looks like a tin can with the ends cut away. To one end of the burner is a tube from the fuel tank and the other end of the burner is where the flame comes out with a force similar to a blow torch. The weeder comes in two models, one that is mounted on a tractor and another that is hand pushed.

A recent model seen at the McLemore plantation, is a hand-pushed, two-burner type. It is as easy to push as a lawn mower. Its fuel tank is equipped with a hand pump. Its fuel is kerosene. Its two burners straddle the row and weed on either side of the crop. Mr. McLemore said it didn't take much experience to learn just what rate of speed the weeder should travel. He recommended the "walking-speed" be used. Some of the crops other than cotton on which the burning weeder can be used are sugar cane, corn, radishes, cabbage, turnips, beans, soybeans and onions.

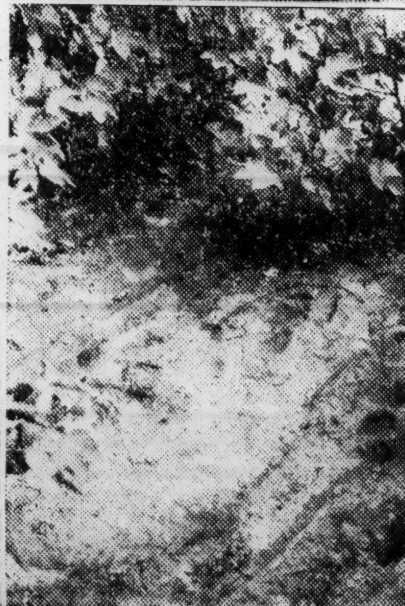
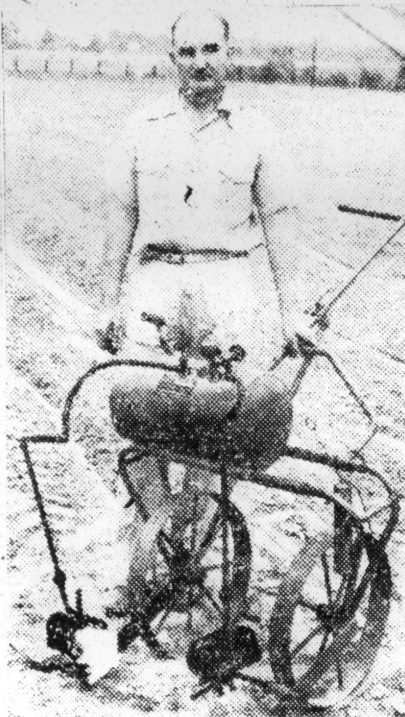
The tractor model is more readily adaptable to use for two rows, four rows and even eight rows. This model is placed on the rear of the tractor and its fuel is butane, propane or medium diesel fuel depending on design. Five gallons of fuel an hour are used by a four-burner weeder. The temperature of the flame in each is near 2,200 degrees Fahrenheit.

The way the weeder has been adapted to chop cotton is simple and effective. A water bucket type wheel was placed on the weeder and while the flame destroys a space of young cotton, the next space is protected from destruction by being covered with a metal cup or "water pail." This arrangement allows every other space to be burned and thus thins or chops the cotton.

What was done with a hoe from "can to cain't" with hard labor that left the human body weary with pain is now done by someone sitting in a tractor do-

ing eight rows at one time.

Mr. McLemore said that 1,000 of the new flame-throwing weeders are in use in Louisiana sugar cane cultivation. He added that



500 are being used in Mississippi cotton plantations.

He first developed his new weeder in 1934 but its perfection was not realized until 1939 with experiments taking place at the Delta Branch Experimental Station in Mississippi. He gave the rights to Atherton Richards of the Fijelen Research and Developing Company, of Washington, D. C.

The Montgomery County inventor and planter said that 1,300 of the new weeders will be manufactured during 1946. The type that fits on a tractor will cost approximately \$600 and the type that is hand-pushed will sell for about \$40. Mr. McLemore said. Only the tractor model will be made this year, however, the hand-model will be manufactured within a few years, he added.

To consider what the future of farming will be like now that the hoe has been done away with is a beautiful dream come true. Mr. McLemore, who helped make that future, has a right to speak of its shape and proportions. He said that "now we can compete with industrial wages." He added that this will take the children and women out of the fields and put them in schools and homes where they belong. Mr. McLemore, is a firm believer in farm improvement and soil conservation said that complete mechanization of agriculture will allow more time for both these necessities. *Thurs. 8-8-46*

Negro Farmers Learn Better Work Methods.

News - Birmingham, Ala.
Thurs. 8-8-46
PRATTVILLE, Ala., Aug. 8—(AP)—Some 200 Negro farm ownership borrowers of the Farm Security Administration were back at their homes in eight middle Alabama counties today after a tour of the Prattville Experiment Station to learn better methods of farming.

Among the better farming methods demonstrated at the meeting were:

How corn yields could be increased by 35 bushels per acre by adding the proper fertilizers and by the use of Winter legumes. How cotton yields could be increased by 1,000 pounds seed cotton per acre and how they could obtain a return of \$1.187 per year from hogs and \$536 from cotton on a 27-acre plot by following a rotation plan of cotton, corn, peanuts and clover pasture. *Thurs. 8-8-46*
The borrowers were from Lowndes, Wilcox, Dallas, Coosa, Chilton, Elmore, Montgomery and Autauga Counties.

CHAMBERS NEGRO FARMERS STUDY FEED PRODUCTION THROUGH PASTURES

Thursday, August 22, 42 Negro farmers toured the Alabama Experiment Station at Auburn.

Negro farmers are growing increasingly interested in a complete grazing program for dairy cows and livestock in Chambers County. Therefore, the Negro County Agent, H. B. Seets, has held a series of meetings in each community. Discussing the need and importance of cheaper production of feeds through permanent and temporary pastures.

These meetings ended in a trip to the Experiment Station where leading subject matter specialists showed and explained the station's grazing program. Sericea, kudzu, alfalfa, pasture, grain sorghum, winter grazing preparation and annual lespedeza was seen, including many other phases of the station's farm program.

There were three counties represented on this tour. Chambers County had one of the largest number of farmers present.

3 1946

AAA

PROMOTED

Washington Tribune
Appointment of James P.

Davis, former colored field representative of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, to the post of an administrative officer of the Field Service Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was announced last week by Southern Regional Director C. D. Walker.

Conservation Funds.

Sanford, Sept. 8. —The sum of \$43,550 has been made available to the farmers of Lee County through the conservative program for 1946, according to Thomas M. Perry, chairman of the county AAA committee.

Agriculture Secretary Pledges More Equitable Distribution of Funds

WASHINGTON. — (NNPA) —

The agriculture department promised last Thursday that farm extension work among colored people would be increased annually until at the end of three years there will be a colored county agent and a colored farm demonstration agent in each county in the 17 southern states with a population of 450 or more colored people.

This statement was made to a delegation from the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association that called on Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson and urged him to rectify inequalities in the distribution of federal funds to colored land-grant schools in the 17 states maintaining separate schools for white and colored students.

Headed by Frank Stanley, president of the association and editor of the Louisville Defender, the publishers pointed out to Secretary Anderson that colored people in the South received only 3.4 percent of the \$38,000,000 spent for extension work last year and recommended he carefully inquire into the distribution of such funds in the 17 southern states.

Discuss Special Problems

Mr. Anderson thanked the publishers for what he termed a "fair and sensibly presented program" and said that he thought it was possible to change some of the situations which existed relative to the colored land grant colleges.

He then called in three of his technical experts on extension work and instructed them to discuss the matter with the publishers in detail.

At this conference Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, president of the Negro Land Grant Colleges Association stated the problems of colored land-grant schools with the

assistance of Stanley Roberts, special NNPA representative.

Dr. Atwood recommended that the Secretary of Agriculture establish an advisory committee from the conference of colored land grant college presidents to advise him on matters affecting colored land-grant schools.

Such a committee is needed, Mr. Roberts pointed out, because the functions of land-grant college work at present are almost entirely performed by whites with little opportunity to hear the special problems of the colored farmer interpreted by competent authorities.

Violations of Provisions

Secretary Anderson questioned the accuracy of the publishers' statement that \$38,000,000 had been spent on extension work last year, saying that he thought this figure included the money paid to Bahamans and Mexicans brought to this country to work on farms, but upon consulting with one of his advisors by phone he admitted the figure was accurate as stated by the delegation.

Mr. Stanley left the following statement with Secretary Anderson after reading it to him:

As a result of a study conducted by the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, we find glaring inequalities and flagrant violation of federal provisions in the distribution of funds to Negro Land Grant work in the 17 states maintaining separate schools for the races.

The existence of inequalities is evident within three basic operations of land grant work.

1. Endowment Income

1943 endowment income from 1862 land grant funds was received by only four Negro land grant colleges in spite of the fact that the law specifies equitable distribution. The following chart illustrates this fact:

State	White College	Negro College
Alabama	\$20,280	A & M Institute
Arkansas	None	State College
Delaware	1,445	State College
Florida	7,750	A & M College
Georgia	10,510	State College
Kentucky	8,644	State College
Louisiana	9,116	Southern Univ.
Maryland	3,998	Princess Anne
Mississippi	5,914	A & M College
Missouri	20,059	Lincoln University
North Carolina	7,500	A & T College
Oklahoma	None	Langston Univ.
South Carolina	5,754	State College
Tennessee	19,164	A & I College

Texas	10,450
Virginia	10,321
West Virginia	4,041

State Univ.	None
State College	8,352
State College	None

Our investigation also reveals that five of the states in which Negro land grant colleges are located received in 1943 an additional total of \$137,965.00 in endowment income from other land grant funds. None of this money was shared with Negro institutions:

Florida	Univ. of Fla.	4,242	A & M College	None
Louisiana	Louisiana State	5,440	Southern	None
Mississippi	Miss. State	8,473	Alcorn A & M	None
Missouri	Univ. of Missouri	13,920	Lincoln	None
Oklahoma	Oklahoma A & M	115,890	Langston	None

2. Extension Work Among Negroes

In extension service work we find the same pattern of inequality in operations in existence. In 1924-25 the total federal funds for extension work in the southern states amounted to \$3,322,751.00 while the total amount from all sources spent on Negroes was about \$431,500.00 or 13% of the federal funds alone.

In 1936-37, the total federal funds were approximately \$8,538,700.00. Of this amount about \$804,700.00 was expended on Negro extension work, equalling about 9% of the total. During the year 1944-45, the amount of extension funds for Negro work was \$1,276,078.00 or 3.4% of the total of \$38,000,000.00.

It is evident that the Negro has not been receiving opportunities for extension work equivalent to those provided for white persons. In fact the disparity has been becoming progressively more marked through the years.

Our investigation further reveals a lack of adequate personnel for extension service work to Negro farm operators.

In 1941 out of a total number of 4,149 extension agents in the southern states only 549 were Negroes. In those same states there are now approximately 3,700 county agriculture agents about 2,300 home demonstration agents, about 350 county 4-H club agents, and 1,650 extension specialists and 650 supervisors located on the campuses of the land grant colleges who give supervision and special services to the farming people through the county extension workers.

Of these workers about 540 extension agents, both men and women are Negroes.

Complaints have also come to our attention of very gross inequality in the pay of Negro and white agents in the 17 southern states.

3. Experiment Stations

In none of the southern states is there an opportunity for the development and training of Negro research specialists or leaders in spite of the fact that funds for this work are in their entirety 12,592 federal grants. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, \$7,001,207.08 was provided by the federal government to agricultural experiment stations. None of this money was allocated to Negro ex-

periment station work.

4. Summary

During our investigation we have been constantly conscious of the fact that the Secretary of Agriculture has wide discretions in the use of his office to effect changes, withhold approvals of funds and insist on the equitable distribution of federal education funds for land grant college work. After all the patterns for equitable distribution of land grant monies were established by the various states themselves through acts of their own state legislatures when they accepted the provision of the Morrill acts.

Therefore, the states themselves are to be blamed for inequitably distributing federal funds. It is our estimation that more than \$3,000,000.00 yearly is diverted from Negro work to white work.

It is recommended that the Secretary of Agriculture carefully investigate the distribution of federal funds within these 17 states. Further, because the functions of land grant college work are almost entirely performed at present by whites with little opportunities to hear the special problems of the Negro farmer interpreted by competent Negro authorities, it is therefore recommended that the Secretary of Agriculture establish an advisory committee from the conference of Negro land grant college presidents to advise him on these matters.

NEGRO AGENTS ATTEND CATTLE DEMONSTRATION

Fayetteville, Aug. 5. — Negro County farm demonstration agents from Robeson, Bladen, Duplin, Sampson, Harnett, Pender, Anson and Cumberland counties attended a cattle grooming and fitting demonstration at the Sycamore Dairy on Fort Bragg Boulevard.

The demonstration was conducted by R. L. Wynn, Negro State dairy specialist from A. & T. College, Greensboro.

Features of the demonstration were to discuss the advantage points of grooming a cow and to actually wash and clip a cow and polish the horns and hoofs. R. E. Davenport, manager of the dairy and himself an ex-county agent, emphasized the importance of this type of work.

The agents who attended will use

the information they received to teach 4-H Club members in their respective counties in the care of the family cow and how to groom animals for competition in dairy cattle shows.

Sumter County Has Negro Agent Trainee

Sumter County has been selected as the training center for conducting an apprenticeship program for the agricultural extension. Cooperating with Georgia State college and the Agricultural Extension Service of the state, a master program of work covering a period of three months will be put

Richard C. Robinson, a native of Waycross, a graduate of Georgia State college and a World War II veteran of more than four years of service in the army, a year of which was spent overseas, has been sent to Sumter county as a trainee in the field of Agriculture Extension. He is working under the guidance of F. M. Staley, Negro county agent for Sumter county.

After completion of three months' training, which began October 7, Robinson plans to serve his state in the capacity as a Negro county agent.

Colored Contestants In Kitchen Improvement

The final tour to the kitchens of the winners in the kitchen arrangement and kitchen improvement contest was conducted Saturday, Sept. 21. The club at Mound Bayou had the most winners, so the tour was held in that community. The kitchens of the following persons were visited: Ada Pickens, Pearl Davis, Carrie Ford and Charlotte Strong.

The most outstanding kitchen visited was that of Ada Pickens, who had ceiling her kitchen with cardboard and completely covered the floor with a beautiful linoleum. Her color scheme was white. She had also made a sink from an old automobile gas tank with an outlet to a barrel out of doors.

The kitchens were judged for the following: Convenience in arrangement, necessary equipment in kitchen, cleanliness and insect, pest and rat control. It might be said that all of the kitchens visited throughout the county scored high in cleanliness.

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the kitchen arrangement contest were: Carrie Ford, Mound Bayou, 94; land, 81; Mattie Hymen, Renova, 78; Marietta Charlotte Strong, Mound Bayou, 90; Martha Henry, Renova, 77; Abbie Daniels, Pearl Davis, Mound Bayou, 82; Drue-Taylor, Skene, 74; Lottie Hawkins, Skene, 72; Marie Williams, Skene, 70; Earl Sanders, Renova, 70; Lucille Martin, Skene, 70; Co.; Pearl Davis, food chopper, from the Henry, 1 gallon paint, from the

Cleveland Lumber Co.; Marietta Taylor, 1 gallon DDT, from Pace Seed Co.; Abbie Daniels, 1 gallon of paint from Cleveland Lbr. Co.; Lee Ella McGee, 4 yards print material, from Max Kaplan; Lottie Hawkins, flashlight, from Kossman Buick Co.; Martha Fields, 6 cup towels, from Sterling; Marie Williams, seive, from Western Auto; Earl Sanders, dipper, from Western Auto.

At the close of the tour the Mound Bayou club entertained the visiting clubs with a delicious lunch, chicken salad sandwiches, punch and ice cream, at the home of Charlotte Strong, and rendered a short program at Bethel A. M. E. Church.

I wish to thank Mrs. Boyette, former home demonstration agent, who assisted me in judging the kitchens throughout the county, and the merchants of Cleveland who donated the gifts.

Vera S. Rainey,
Negro Home Demonstration Agt.

GEORGE PHILLIPS WINNER IN NEGRO CORN CONTEST

George Phillips, progressive Negro farmer of Mount Olive community, has been announced winner in the corn contest sponsored by the Negro County Agent, W. Bush.

Bush states that Phillips produced 78 bushels per acre to win, and that Floyd Hill of Zion Hill placed second with 70 bushels. Robert Wilcox, also of Mount Olive, placed third with a yield of 66 bushels per acre.

These contests are encouraging colored farmers to pay more attention to methods of planting. Twenty-two colored farmers took part in the contest.

Negro Farm Leader's Program Active



G. W. Senter, assistant county agent in Negro work, Davidson County (center), is shown with two of his 600 4-H Club members, Forest Hayes (left) and John Hayes (right) of Hermitage. The mother of the Hayes brothers was at one time a 4-H Club member. The work, then as it is now, was under the supervision of Senter who is serving his 29th year working with farm people in Davidson and Williamson Counties

It will be 29 years December 1 since G. W. Senter began his duties as assistant county agent in Negro work in Davidson County. Senter, a young graduate of the A & I State College in 1917, began on foot his career with the U. T. Extension Service.

He not only had the agricultural training offered at A and I College but had served as manager of the college farm for two years following his graduation. This plus the training he had obtained while a boy on his home farm gave him the ability to talk the language of the people with whom he was to work—and in a way they would want to follow his advice.

When Senter first started working as an agent with the University of Tennessee he had to work in three counties—Sumner, Williamson, and Davidson. In later years Sumner was dropped from his list.

"The walking was just too much and too often," he said. "After spending two months on the road I knew I could do a better job, much easier, with some means of transportation so I bought a 'T-model' Ford," he said. "The roads were not as good then and Fords didn't cover ground as fast, but it was much better than walking," he continued.

In addition to his work with the adult farmers it was his duty to carry on a 4-H Club program with

the Negro boys and girls which has continued for the past 29 years with an enrollment of more than 600 boys this year.

Reviewing the changes that have taken place in the Negro way of farming during this period, Senter pointed out that a number of former tenant farmers and share croppers are now land owners. These land owners are most cooperative when it comes to following recommended methods of farming such as terracing of land and seeding of alfalfa for hay, he declared.

During the past few years he has encouraged farmers to provide an adequate water supply for their livestock, resulting in the establishment of 17 farm ponds that have met the requirements of the AAA.

Senter talked, with pride, of the progress that has been made in poultry work among his people. He said many are now using modern means of brooding the chickens. "Even though most folks say they are losing money on chickens, we have had a number to tell us they cleared as high as 60 cents each on broilers; and when a Negro woman tells you she has made money, she has made money," he said.

In the past Senter had been called on to do a great deal of veterinary work but now there is scarcely a community in the county that does not have former 4-H Club members who can do the job. Many

NEGROES SHARED IN GROWING CORN

Directed by Their Own
Farm Agent Three Men
Had Part in Demonstration

Under the direction of the state extension agronomist, with the county agricultural agents, farmers and fertilizer dealers co-operating, statewide corn demonstration test plots were undertaken this year.

It is stated by Dr. E. D. Alexander, state extension agronomist, "that corn occupies about 3,500,000 acres of the 10,500,000 acres of cropland in Georgia." In spite of this vast number of acres planted to corn, we still face a shortage each year. For the purpose of finding a cause of and probably a remedy for this shortage, each county is requested to carry out these demonstration test plots.

In Bulloch county, under the supervision of M. M. Martin, three Negro farmers, James Presley, Garfield Hall and Eddie Wilson, conducted these demonstrations, all having seed and fertilizers contributed by

the fertilizer dealers and seed stores bushels on the acre.

The third test plot was carried out by James Presley (Peter) Wilson, who also used 400 pounds of 4-8-6 fertilizer and 300 pounds of nitrate of soda, planting all of pounds of nitrate of soda, planting the same variety of seed corn—Whatley's prolific. Here both the seed corn, 12 pounds of ley's prolific, were contributed by the Farmers Cooperative Store. This corn was planted September 24, pro-planted October 13, harvested October 1, and produced 72.2 bushels on the acre.

The second test plot was carried out by Garfield Hall. He also had Negro County Agent M. M. Martin wishes to express thanks in behalf of the entire extension services to those who participated and aided in the carrying out of the demonstration.

Whatley's prolific, was contributed by Olliff & Smith seed store. The fer-to those who participated and aided in the carrying out of the demonstration.

This corn was planted April 27, harvested October 21, and produced 56.7

100 Negro Farmers Take Tour Of Experiment Unit

AUBURN, ALA., Aug. 23. — Over 100 Negro farmers and their county agents from Bullock, Chambers, and Russell counties today visited the Agricultural Experiment Station, APL, here to observe and study experimental work with crops, livestock, and fish production.

The morning was spent on the experimental areas of the Station studying green feed production for poultry; construction of lamp brooder; broiler production; alfalfa, grain sorghum, and Sudan grass production; farm forestry; feed and pasture production for dairy cattle; home orchards; and bean and pea crops. The day's visit was concluded in the afternoon with study of fish culture work.

Attendance by counties was Russell 15, Chambers 38, and Bullock 59. Heading these groups were J. S. Barker, H. B. Seets, and E. V. Holloway, Negro county agents of the three respective counties. C. C. Lanier, district colored agent, was in charge of the groups and arranged for the day's visit at the Station.

July Report For Negro Farm Agent

Walter V. Powell, negro farm agent for Brooks county, makes the following report of extension work done in his department for the month of July:

The first few days were spent in contacting the farmers in the county, and other agencies. The next step was taken to contact the 4-H club members that were organized by the other agent in the county. Plans are now being made to organize the county into groups in various communities. In these communities there will be reporters for all of the various crops and live stock that are grown on the farm.

Plans are also being made to carry out a soil building program among the many farmers in the county. Better livestock is being stressed and some farmers are now purchasing pure breed dairy cows for their farm. Pure breed poultry is being placed on some of the farms in the county.

Colored Farmers Interested In

Hiking Corn Yield

When R. T. Church, colored county agent here, came to Clarke county in early February, he selected as one of his countywide projects stimulation of interest among negro farmers in increasing the yield of corn.

He signed up eighteen colored farmers and colored 4-H Club boys to carry on demonstration projects according to methods laid down by E. D. Alexander, Georgia Extension Service field crop specialist.

Recently five carloads of farmers, business man and agriculture officials went on a tour to see these demonstrations. The tour was interesting and each demonstration plot farmer explained to the visiting group the methods he had followed and invited them into the field to see the results.

It was clearly brought out that more corn can be produced per acre if the farmer will give more attention to his crop. Such practices as planting legumes and cover crops to be turned under, preparing the land well and use of the right type and amount of fertilizer and good culture methods will go a long ways.

Assistant County Agent Stassen was present to see the demonstrations and give encouragement to the colored farmers, and also J. O. Williams, state contact representative for the Production and Marketing Administration, who gave information on how farmers can get assistance from the government in carrying out soil improvement practices.

The tour was the second within a month, the July tour being devoted to soil conservation, when farmers studied pasture development and other soil improvement practices.

NEGRO FARMING GROUP NAMED IN ROCKINGHAM

A new step in the improvement of Negro extension work is the appointment of an eight-man Negro board of agriculture by the Rockingham County commissioners.

Serving with Clarence Richardson, John King, Garfield Daniel, Herman Martin, G. D. Broadnax, Weldon Williamson, W. L. Mitchell and Roy Webster on the eight-man board will be four Negro businessmen: Dr. A. H. Clark of Reidsville, Prof. C. L. Richardson of Stoneville, John Gentry of Madison and Prof. Thomas Martin of Leaksville. These Negro leaders will work with R. L. Hannon, Negro county agent, in furthering the progress of agriculture in Rockingham.

In Perquimans County, Negro farmers are ordering fruit trees for the home orchards, and County

Agent W. C. Stroud says that recent orders indicate that there will soon be enough fruit to furnish about half of all the families in the county with adequate supplies.

Pender County Negro farmers are planning to get more family milk cows, and orders are being placed with County Agent C. W. Wiggins.

In Caswell County, Daniel Brown produced 26 1-2 bushels of wheat per acre while his son, Jasper, made 37 1-4 bushels in the same field. County Agent T. D. Williamson said that the difference was due to a topdressing of nitrogen, applied at just the right time for good stooling of the crop and the production of extra good heads.

Dougherty Negroes Conducting Crop Demonstrations

ALBANY, June 29 — Dougherty County Negro farmers and their families are taking an increased interest in the extension service program and are taking advantage of opportunities to improve their health and economic status. J. W. Horne, Negro county agent, reported.

The Negroes are conducting 12 farm crop demonstrations, and are also following a food and feed budgeting plan to insure production of sufficient supplies for home and farm needs, the agent revealed.

The Negro 4-H Club members, consisting of 415 boys and 158 girls are each carrying a farm or home project of corn, vegetable gardens, truck crops, hogs, dairying or poultry.

Negro Farm Work In Sumter Observed

Sherman C. Briscoe, of the office of information United States Department of Agriculture, accompanied by P. H. Stone, state agent of Extension Work for negroes, is spending Monday in Sumter county. The object of the visit of the federal and state officials is to observe the extension activities that are being carried on among negro farmers.

An itinerary was scheduled to give the visitors a cross section of the county. During the tour pictures were made by the Washington representatives for a publication. Only three counties in Georgia were selected. After leaving Sumter county, the visitors will visit Peach and Hancock counties, F. M. Staley, negro county agent states that both Briscoe and Stone were highly pleased with the program.

NEGROES GET AWARD IN DURHAM CONTEST

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Hayes of Morrisville, Route 1, have been presented with the silver loving cup awarded annually to Durham County's Negro family accomplishing the greatest farm and home improvement during the year, according to J. C. Hubbard, Negro county agent.

Second place winners were Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Dunnegan of Leesville. The outstanding feature of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes' winning points, it was stressed by the judges, was their graduation from sharecroppers to tenants. The couple, prior to the beginning of the contest, had saved sufficient money to purchase their own team and equipment.

Other winners were: Mr. and Mrs. Osborn Bagley, Patterson; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Spicer, Rocky Knoll; Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, Mill Grove; Mr. and Mrs. Early Bullock, Rougemont; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cooper, Little River; and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Webb, Orange Grove.

The awards highlighted the eighth annual Farm and Home Achievement Day ceremonies, held recently at the Mount Olive Baptist Church. First place winners will receive cash awards of \$15 and second place winners will receive \$10.

Negro farmers of Perquimans County successfully opened their first curb market in Hertford recently. The market featured such lines of produce as fresh vegetables, fruits, meats, and dairy and poultry products. Business began at 8 a. m. and by 10:30 all products were sold, with total sales amounting to \$126.64.

Colored Farm Tour Conducted

One of the highlights each year of Negro farmers, in Mitchell county is the conducting of the Annual Farm Tour, under the direction and supervision of J. C. Sanders, Negro County Agent.

This year, the tour was conducted June 28th, and was on a broader scope than any previous year.

All the Negro County Agents, that are in the Flint River Soil Conservation District, which includes Calhoun, Grady, Dougherty and Early counties were present, with a group of farmers representing their counties. There were agents, farmers and visitors from Worth, Brooks, Peach, Baker and Chatham counties present, which are not included in this district.

The purposes of these tours are to visit, study and observe the result demonstrations that are being

carried out by individual farmers. These demonstrations are conducted according to recommendations of various extension specialists, experiment stations and other agriculture agencies, and directed and supervised by the County Agent.

Approximately, 150 farmers visited and studied 11 different result demonstrations. They include: 5 in corn, 3 in peanuts, 2 in cotton and 1 in pasture. The demonstrations are being carried out on the farms of W. L. Clayton, Mose Henderson, Jr., Jack Bullard, Simon Marcus and Columbus Burns.

The most impressive ones, according to various opinions of farmers who were present were the corn demonstrations, conducted by each of the above named farmers. Although, Jack Bullard and Mose Henderson, Jr. seemed to have taken the spot-light. Jack Bullard had 10 acres of corn planted behind Austrian winter peas, that were estimated by several of the group to yield about 45 bu. per acre. He also had a good pasture demonstration.

The group was very fortunate to have Mr. H. L. Wingate, president Georgia Farm Bureau Federation, to climax the tour with a very impressive, inspirational and informational address. Mr. Wingate discussed national current farm issues, and emphasized to farmers, if they are approached by people whom they know nothing about, with certain ideas, to go and talk it over with a friend before acting or giving cooperation.

The group that was on the tour was joined by approximately 300 additional persons at Lion Grove community for the address.

Mr. Davis, Flint River Soil Conservation Representative, Camilla, Ga., gave great assistance toward the promotion of this program.

Negro Farmer Contest Ends

The Negro farmers Conservation of the land contest has ended for the 1945-46 year. The prizes were contributed by the following Greene County merchants: L. P. Maxey, M. R. Binn's Co., Torbert's Grocery, Channel Brothers, Chandler's Drug Store, Johnson's Drug Store, Quality Service Store, C. H. William's, J.

the Supervisors of the Piedmonters made this the most successful, Second, Usher Stroud, Third, T. Harris, J. L. McKinley, Dowdy Soil Conservation District. The Ne-contest of its kind in this county. Ed Elder. Bros., Morris Dept. Store, T. C. gro Agricultural workers, the Voca- 1. Best small grain; First, Joe Mal- 3. Best Winter Grazing; First Gen- Moore, Rhodes Drug Store and tional Teachers, FSA Supervisor, lory; Second, Edgar Jones; Third, Lee Turner; Second, Ed Lewis, Weinstein. County Agent, Jim Brown. Third, George Jones. 4. Best Winter Legumes turned This contest was sponsored by through there work with the farm-

under: First, John B. Hill; Second, Fiss Howell, Third, Lloyd Rhodes.

5. Best Acre of Kudzu: First Usher Stroud; Second, Alex Smith, Third, Jessie Kimbrough.

6. Best Pasture Improvement Work of not less than Three Acres: First, Ed Elder; Second, Friss Howell, Third, Oren Thompson.

In addition to the County contest these winners will compete with other County winners over the state for the State prizes, to be awarded by the Association for the Advancement of Negro County Life at a field day for Negro farmers to be held in Hancock County late in August.

Peach County Negro Farmers, Wives, Educators Made Farm and Home Tour

Sixty-five negro farmers, wives, 4-H club members, government officials and educators, on Wednesday, July 24, made a Farm and Home Tour in Mathews community. They saw great progress made in home improvement, soil conservation practices, farm crops—corn, sweet potatoes, gardens, live stock—fine hogs, poultry, 4-H beef calves, home beautification, canning and many other improvements being made in Mathews community.

Twenty-five farmers and wives representing six communities — Byron, Oak Grove, Powersville, Vinson, Gano, Friendship, made the tour. Also educators and government officials in person of Mrs. F. J. Hunt, Rev. J. H. Brown, Rector of the Fort Valley College Center, Miss Flowers, Home Economics Teacher, Eastman, Profs. R. P. Swan, County Agent, Cook, F. S. A. Supervisor, L. W. Newberry, Soil Conservation Agent, Burdge, District F.S.A. Supervisor.

After the tour the delegates assembled at the church for a mass meeting at which time a very interesting and inspiring meeting was held. Reports on the worth of the tour was made by farmers and farm wives, and addresses were made by Prof. R. P. Swan, Cook, L. W. Newberry, Mrs. Marion Bryant, Miss Flowers, Father H. J. Marshall and others.

After the mass meeting the delegates were served barbecue and melon. Every one was inspired and pleased by the reception given by farmers and farm wives of Mathews community and was overjoyed for having made the tour.

Negro Youths Win Dairy Cattle Awards



Annual State-Wide Show Attracts 141 Entries From 35 Counties

Farm youths from 35 counties exhibited 141 prize entries yesterday in the second annual State Negro Junior Dairy Cattle Show here at the N. C. State Fair Grounds and went home last night still wondering who had won the prizes.

The \$1,000 in cash prizes were awarded, but three registered bulls, miniature Guernsey cow and set of Holstein True-Type plaques offered as awards to the contestants will not be distributed or announced, show officials said, until the judges have reviewed their findings.

The cattle were judged under the Danish system which allows credits to all competing animals and their owners, the State College Extension Service explained.

The Negro farm boys who brought their cattle to the contest were the guests Monday night of a banquet meeting in the Colonade Restaurant.

Judges for the contest, principal feature of the show, were Prof. F. M. Haig of the State College dairy husbandry department and Extension Dairyman Joe Pou.

The \$1,000 prize money was contributed by the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company of Durham.

Purpose of the show is to stimulate ownership of high-grade and purebred dairy cattle by Negro farm youth and to train the youths in the proper feeding and management of dairy animals.

Charleston Negro Agriculture Agent's Work is Praised

By J. M. ELEAZER
(Clemson Extension Information Specialist)

Blue Ribbon winners in the Second Annual Junior Dairy Show yesterday at State Fairgrounds, shown with their entries in the Registered Jersey class, are, left to right: Sant Mundy, Jr., Catawba County; Cleophas Williams, Catawba County; Clarence Jeffries, Alamance County; John William Day, Alamance County; and Lonnie C. Hayes, Alamance County.

Clemson, June 30.—Special: Cooperative marketing that gets right down to the very small growers is what I saw being done in Charles-County Agent C. W. Carraway told me, "Amaker is doing a good work with his people on the is-lands," and here is what I found: He was very busy marketing potatoes. Last winter he organized his small negro farmers into 15 groups, obtained 2,750 bags of certified seed potatoes cooperatively for them, followed right on through with fertilizers, helped pick the land, and when I was there he was assembling the potatoes in truck loads for market.

He had them bring the day's digging to an appointed spot—usually some central cross roads or country store. Amaker had the buyer with truck there at the appointed hour. They brought their potatoes graded and packed in new sacks that he got for them cooperatively too. All manner of conveyances brought them—trucks, wagons, ox carts, sleds, and everything. Often it was 11 p. m. before they finished. For Amaker had been taught by the extension marketing specialists how to grade potatoes, and so had the farmers at field meetings. Every lot had to come up to standard, or be taken back for regrading. Loading trucks with quality potatoes built satisfactory marketing connections.

"Everybody has a jolly good time at these loadings," said Amaker, and he showed me the total of their sales to mid-season. It ran into five figures. This is just one phase of his work there. For, as Mr. Carraway concluded, "Amaker is touching the lives of his people at many places." The county farm labor camp at Beaufort had 61 itinerant workers in it and the two in Charleston

county had 300 in them when I was there in late May. This is the beginning of such labor aids in South Carolina, and everything was working smoothly. Some states have such camps that house thousands of seasonal workers. We need them in the great peach areas too. Local authorities, county agents, and labor assistants got these started.

Smallest increase was shown by Missouri, which in 1941 spent only \$2,400 on extension work among its colored population, and in 1946-47 increased that sum by only \$110 to \$2,510.

The total amount spent in 1941 was \$987,836, as against \$2,220,719.46 for the year 1946-47, an increase of \$1,232,823.46.

Quitman, are each planting 5 acres or more of oats and vetch. They are Lucius Rodgers and Carlton Golden.

Page Gray on Rte. 3, Quitman, is planting oats and Tobe Small on Rte. 15, Quitman, is planting oats and vetch; F. B. Adams, Rte. 2, is planting 5 or more acres in oats.

Many of our farmers have not yet joined in this plan but we feel sure they will become interested as they see the good results. We hope that with the help of the farm agencies of the county we will be able to demonstrate to our farmers the good of soil building practices and they will do their part toward a more prosperous farming in Brooks county.

Quitman, on Rte. 5, Quitman, is planting 5 acres of either Lupine or oats. Here are farmers who live on Route 1, Quitman: Frank Lynch, 8 acres of oats and vetch; Isaac Seay, 6 acres of oats and vetch; R. Ingram is planting some; James Adams, 5 acres lupine; Arthur Davis, 10 acres in lupine; Henry Davis, 10 acres in oats.

Two farmers who live on Rte. 2, Vilas Sirman will plant 5 acres in Lupine.

EXTENSION FUNDS HAVE INCREASED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Expenditures for agricultural extension work among colored people in sixteen Southern states has increased more than 100 million dollars since 1941, according to figures released here last Thursday at the twenty-fourth annual Conference of the Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges.

According to the figures, North Carolina, with an increase of \$3,618,444, showed the greatest advance. In 1941, North Carolina, spent \$111,662 for agricultural extension work among colored people. The state's 1946-47 budget set aside \$473,506 for this work.

While I have only recently started my work in Brooks county I find a large number of farmers interested and anxious to join in soil building practices and do their part toward building up depleted lands. They know good soil is the main factor in crop production and they seem to appreciate having someone to help organize such a program among them.

A large part of the farm agent's time has been spent in getting this soil conservation service has been most helpful to farmers according to reports from various farmers in all sections of the county. Plans are being made to do something about eroded land. Terracing will be most service to some while others

Negro Farmers of County Planting Winter Cover Crops, Says Agent

By WALTER V. POWELL
Brooks County Negro Farm Agent

In my visits to various farmers I find the following have made plans in the planting of cover crops to restore the soil. Here are farmers who live on Rte. 1, Dixie, Henry Little will plant 17 acres of cover crops; James Roney will plant 5 acres in Lupine and

Negro Farm Agents Outline Program

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 26.—Georgia Negro county agents this month are making plans with Negro farmers and leaders for peacetime adjustments, according to P. H. Stone, state agent for Negro work of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service. Achievement programs were held in many counties to review last year's work and to plan for 1946. 1-27-46

Agents reported that splendid cooperation was received in the food for peace campaign, he continued, and the Sumter county agent alone reported more than 700 cans of food collected in that county.

Returning veterans, interested in farming, have been assisted in securing financial and farm buying aid, Stone said. The Calhoun county farm agent reported that a veteran was aided in purchasing a farm and securing \$100 per month for 12 months to help with the operation of the farm.

"Production of food is one of the major phases of work which is kept before the people at all times," the Negro worker continued. "County agents have rendered invaluable assistance to farmers in cutting and curing meat. In Peach and Houston counties alone 32 demonstrations were held in killing and curing meat."

Agents have aided in the conservation of soil fertility during the past month, Stone said. The main activities have been terrace construction and pasture development. The county agent in Early county reported that over 200,000 linear feet of terrace lines were run. The Hancock agent reported that 90 farmers are carrying on pasture development to some extent. 1-27-46

"Youth has been brought into the activities through the 4-H Clubs that are under the supervision of the agents," Stone said. "Landscape schools were held in Polk, Walton, Newton and Meriwether counties to train 4-H Club members and others in the art of home beautification. Special assistance was rendered in these schools by H. W. Harvey, horticulturist of the Extension Service, and Alexander Hurse, Negro state club agent."

Negro Farm Agents Outline 1946 Program

ATHENS, Ga., March 1.—Negro county agents throughout the state are aiding Negro farmers in developing plans for greater and more efficient production on their farms, P. H. Stone, State Extension Service agent for Negro work, declared today.

Some of the points being stressed by the agents, he continued, are producing sufficient food and feed, producing a wider variety

of cash crops to increase income, and conserving natural resources. Improving the living conditions of Negro farm families is being stressed also, Stone said, pointing out that some agents are helping families plan homes while others are aiding communities in the construction of churches and community centers.

Negro farmers are increasing the variety of enterprises on their farms, according to the state agent. Two demonstrations in Dougherty county on spraying fruit trees were attended by 60 farmers. Seven demonstrations on commercial truck crop production were given by the Negro county agent in Mitchell county and an effort is being made to stimulate crop and livestock production in the county. Sat 3-2-46

Several Negro farmers in Baldwin county are developing commercial poultry flocks, Stone said, while farmers in Sumter county are planning to grow pepper for sale to the canning plant at Americus.

Bibb Negroes Get 1,000 Chicks

Constitution State News Service, MASON, April 3.—A thousand baby chicks will be sent from the hatchery Thursday to S. H. Lee, Bibb County Negro Agriculture Agent, and Mayme L. Wesley, Negro Home Demonstration Agent of the County.

The chicks are being contributed by Sears, Roebuck and Company and will be distributed among young Negro farm children with 500 going to boys and 500 to girls. 3-4-46

Five boys and girls selected by the two Agents will receive 100 chicks each and will be requested to turn in a dozen pullets next fall. The pullets will be sold at a market and money received will be used by the Bibb Agents.

The plan has been in effect for white children for several years, but this is the initial time with Negro children. It is being tried in three Georgia Counties, Bibb, Peach and Chatham, and if it is successful it will be extended over the entire State. Lee said prizes will be awarded to the boys and girls who turn in the best pullets.

Sees Extension Chicago Defender Worker As Teacher Of Rural Farmer

The crying need of the Negro farmer in the South for education in modern methods of farming can be met through the State Extension Supervisors system, asserted Claude A. Barnett, editor-in-chief of the Associated Negro Press.

In a pamphlet entitled "The Post-War Outlook For The South-

ern Rural Negro," Barnett outlined the challenge set before the Conference of Negro Land Grant College Presidents for the education of the rural Southern Negro farmer. Sat 3-2-46

Barnett is a member of a committee set up by the conference to develop plans toward more effective and specialized agricultural training, with courses designed for students aspiring to careers in extension work or governmental agriculture. 3-2-46

Extension work was described as a system of county and community agents and home demonstration agents who visit rural district homes, instructing the residents in modern farming methods, home economics, diet, and child care.

"It would mean an almost totally intelligent farm population," Barnett said, in predicting the results of such wide-spread service.

"It would mean greater conservation of land; a rural population which no longer would be content with the leavings which industry and great capitalistic enterprises at which urban wealth and organized labor, leave them."

The largest single group of Negroes is that living on farms, he said. The 671,000 farms operated by Negroes in the South, together with those in small towns and earning their livings on farms constitute the largest percentage of workers in the race.

"If the program of extension could be deepened and increased enough so that the extension crew could truly reach all the country dwellers and small town folk, it would prove to be one of the most far-reaching correctives (to the race problem)."

Miss. Solon Praises Farm Afro-American Extension Work in South Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Rep. Service personnel inserted in the Jamie L. Whitten (Dem., Miss.) command Dr. M. L. Wilson, director of the Agriculture Department's Extension Service, on the 17 assistant State leaders and district agents, 345 county agents, and 46 emergency assistants.

After noting an increase in the number of such agents in the South over the last several years, Mr. Whitten said, "I know from my personal observation that this particular program is doing a wonderful lot of good in certain sections."

He added that a number of those agents I have heard from some of whom I know personally, are doing a good job, and their services are appreciated.

Personnel Listed
"In fact, in some instances, not having any office work, they are doing a great deal of extension work in the field. I am glad to see that increase taking place, and I want to congratulate you on it." 3-16-46

Agric. Exten. Ser.

Work Of Negro Extension Agents Commended By Rep. Jamie Whitten

By NPA NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Jamie L. Whitten, Democrat of Mississippi, commended Dr. M. L. Wilson, director of the Agriculture Department's Extension Service, on the work of colored extension agents in the South, according to hearings recently on the 1947 Agriculture Department appropriation bill.

After noting an increase in the number of such agents in the South over the last several years, Mr. Whitten said "I know from personal observation that this particular program is doing a wonderful lot of good in certain sections."

He added that "a number of those agents I have heard from and some of whom I know personally are doing a good job and are really appreciated, and their services are appreciated."

"In fact, in some instances, not having any office work they are doing a great deal of extension work in the field. I am glad to see that increase taking place, and I want to congratulate you on it."

PERSONNEL BREAKDOWN
A break-down of Extension Service personnel inserted in the hear-

ings shows that as of December 31 there were in county agent work, 9 colored state leaders, 17 assistant state leaders and district agents, and 345 colored county agents, as compared with 22 white state leaders, 147 white assistant state leaders and district agents, 2,832 white county agents, and 922 white assistant county agents.

As of the same date, in home demonstration work, there were 2 colored state leaders, 16 colored assistant state leaders and district agents, as compared with 42 white state leaders and district agents, 2,142 white county agents, and 481 white assistant county agents.

In special boys' and girls' club work as of the same date there were 6 colored state leaders, 2 colored assistant state leaders and 1 colored county agent, as compared with 55 white state leaders, 122 white assistant state leaders and district agents, 259 white county agents, and 56 white assistant county agents.

There were also 46 colored emergency assistants as compared with 343 white emergency assistants. In addition there were also 103 directors and assistant directors, all of whom were white.

Agricultural officials say that problems of the state agricultural colleges, are faced with the urgent task of intensifying their educational programs so that a larger number of farm people may be reached and more effectively helped with their farm and home problems.

from five to 19; Maryland, from five to nine, and Oklahoma from 19 to 28. In total numbers, Mississippi—task of all col- tional programs so that a larger number of farm people may be reached and more effectively helped with their farm and home problems.

where nearly a fourth of all col- tional programs so that a larger number of farm people may be reached and more effectively helped with their farm and home problems.

ored farmers reside—now has 100 number of farm people may be reached and more effectively helped with their farm and home problems.

permanent colored agents; Texas reached and more effectively helped with their farm and home problems.

has 99, and North Carolina, 97. Agricultural officials say that problems of the state agricultural colleges, are faced with the urgent task of intensifying their educational programs so that a larger number of farm people may be reached and more effectively helped with their farm and home problems.

farm and home demonstrations are becoming increasingly important in the South because of the need for increased production, in that region coupled with on-coming mechanized cotton production.

These agents, actually extension

force from

Hire Negro Farm Aides

To Boost Food Production

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—A force of 720 Negro farm and home demonstration agents, largest staff of permanent colored field work-ers ever employed by cooperative extension service, is helping to guide the nation's colored farmers toward record peacetime food production through a U. S. Department program, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

Recognizing the need for an enlarged staff of permanent agents to help white and colored farmers speed up their conversion from cotton to livestock, poultry, and vegetable crops, and also improve their living standards, extension service directors in the southern states have hired 23, 22, and 15 workers respectively. On a per-centage basis, West Virginia, Maryland, and Oklahoma take the lead. West Virginia has increased her colored extension force from

Statistical Summary Of Negro Home
The Informer
Demonstration Work In Texas, 1945
Lat 5-11-46
Home Demonstration Agents in
the 46 Texas counties employ various
methods in their educational
work among farmers and home-
makers. During 1945 Home Demon-
stration Agents, using modern ave-
nues of approach, presented 4,282
method demonstrations in 5,112
planted and living--10,089 of which
were grown from seed and cuttings.
195 sanitary toilets installed. 502
lawns sodded, 345 drives and 562
walks were made. 12,613 homes
were made more comfortable and
attractive by addition of a chim-
ney, roof repaired or replaced.

History Of Home Demonstration
The Informer
Work In McLennan County
Houston, Texas
actively engaged in home replacement

Home makers and 4-H club girls made 26,899 office calls and 7,098 telephone calls to the county home demonstration agents for assistance.

Major Problems Worked On

Clothing

Results Accomplished

Major Problems Worked On
Home Industries

Results Accomplished

girls 4-H clubs with membership of 10,542 girls. There were 44 active county home demonstration councils with a membership of 1,875 women and 7 4-H councils with 310 members.

Major Problems Worked On

Home Food Supply

Major Problems Worked On
Home Improvement And Family
Life

Results Accomplished

15,655 shrubs and shade trees

4,464 mattresses were added.
1,953 chairs seated and 636 chairs
and sofas upholstered, 2,979 families
were assisted with home care
of the sick, 1,561 families added
facilities.

Major Problems Worked On

Major Problems Worked On Home Industries

Results Accomplished

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Major Problems Worked On

Home Food Supply

Major Problems Worked On
Home Improvement And Family
Life

Results Accomplished

15,655 shrubs and shade trees

WACO.—In 1913, Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter, state demonstration agent, came into the county and organized the first home demonstration club at Chalf Bluff community.

Little was accomplished, as every-
one brought a different food to be
canned together with the tipping
seal and hot water method, which
in itself made canning a slow pro-
cess.

Due to the greatly increased war demand for American food products and the generally poor crops of 1916, the Secretary of Agriculture made an appeal to the South in 1917 to feed itself and help feed the nation.

Mrs. J. C. Lockett was appointed as one for McLennan. During this period there were five girls' clubs and twelve clubs for women in organization which were commonly called "canning clubs." The work introduced and

After four years of diligent and patient work, Mrs. Lockett resigned her position in February, 1922.

Mrs. J. O. A. Conner's appointment as home demonstration agent for McLenan County after Miss Paley resigned in 1940 and served for two years. During her tenure of service the Cotton Mattress program was conducted. The organization already in operation served

In 1925 the home demonstration program had grown to the extent that it had reached twelve counties. There were four hundred fifty girls enrolled and three hundred ninety women enrolled and

30

During the very recent period of war where the farm women were transformed from house wives into soldier in American's land army. Too much credit of praise cannot be paid to the Home Demonstration agents.

number. The \$4,000. Initially a 20-pp. are a big roll, and Negro farmers 150,000. The potato Agent of the "New potato" This says late be- conditions Columbus

Hands ON Halifax County, who are this farm-certified farms, or center, and employed D. J. Knipl a race for a deduct-crop, add now tattoos on farm-year's crop cause of a jobs at planting though Davis of

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Agriculture Leader Honored for 40 Years of Service

Afro - American, Baltimore, Md.



In recognition of his 40 years of active service with Agricultural Extension Service, national and State agricultural leaders joined Alabama extension workers and Tuskegee Institute in honoring T. M. Campbell. A bust of Mr. Campbell was presented to be placed in the Extension Building on Tuskegee's campus. Among the guests were, left to right, H. H. Williamson, assistant director, Agricultural Extension; P. O. Davis, Ala. State extension director, Auburn; Dr. L. N. Duncan, president, Ala. Polytechnic Institute, Auburn; Mr. Campbell, Isaac Hathaway, sculptor, and Dr. I. A. Derbigny, administration dean and acting president of Tuskegee.

T. M. Campbell Bust Unveiled at Banquet

Afro - American, Baltimore, Md.
TUSKEGEE (ANP).—A bust of T. M. Campbell, pioneer agriculturist, was recently unveiled and presented to Tuskegee Institute at a formal exercise held in the chapel. The Alabama Negro County agents association sponsored a banquet later.

Speaking on Campbell's career were H. H. Williamson, who brought a tribute from the U.S. extension service; P. O. Davis, director of the Alabama State Extension service, and L. N. Duncan, who had worked with Campbell since his first appointment in 1906.

J. F. Drake, president of A. and M. Institute, was principal speaker at the banquet where many distinguished guests were presented and messages read from Claude Barnett, F. D. Patterson and Mrs. I. K. Rowan.

T. M. Campbell Is Honored

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—National and State Agricultural Extension officials from Washington and Auburn joined with Ne-

Ag. Exten. Ser. (Mr. T. M. Campbell)

Ala. Agricultural Worker Gives 40 Years Service

Afro - American, Baltimore, Md.
TUSKEGEE (ANP).—Thomas M. Campbell, who was recently honored at a bust unveiling at Tuskegee Institute, has completed 40 years of service in the field of agricultural extension work.

Appointed farm demonstration agent in Macon County, Ala., in 1906, he began working at a salary of \$70, plus \$1 per year Federal funds to provide franking rural life.

3-2-46
Service Grows

He advanced from county to State agent and then to his present position of field agent for seven Southern States, which include Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma.

Mr. Campbell is in charge of 74 county and home agents, 5 full time assistant farm and home agents; 7 State supervisory workers and 5 clerical workers with an annual budget of \$200,000 in Alabama, and he has similar supervision in the other six States.

Extension Building Obtained

The Tuskegee extension building, where Mr. Campbell's bust is to be housed, is the result of his efforts and concern for extension workers.

Author of "The Movable School Goes to the Negro Farmer," he writes articles on agriculture for leading journals. In 1930 he received the Harmon Award for service in the field of farming and rural life.

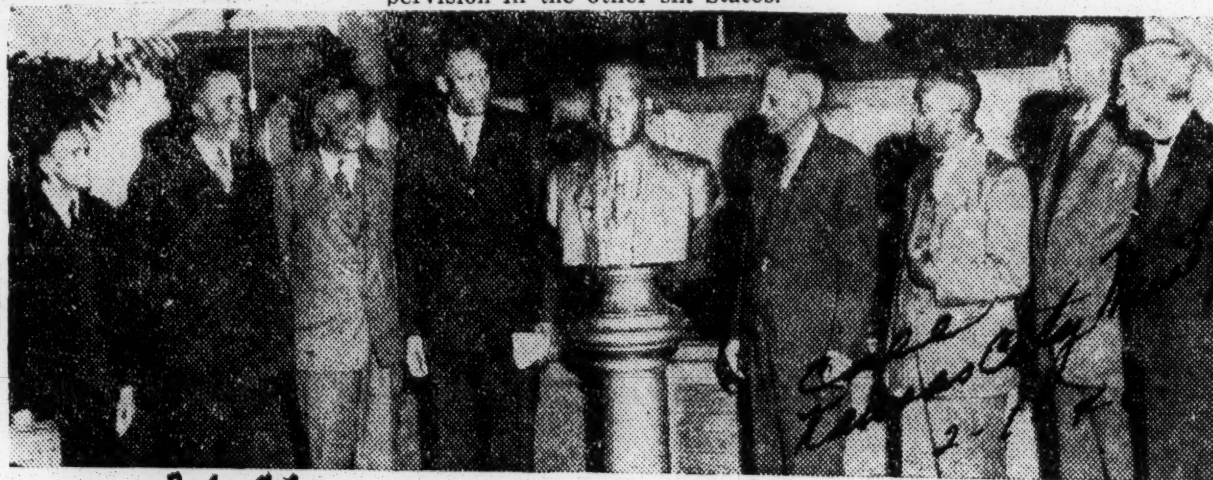
Sat.
African Survey

Selected as one of a committee

of three to make a survey of West Africa in September, 1944, he remained in Africa and England until April, 1945.

3-2-46
The Alabama Negro County Agents' Association sponsored a banquet, in Mr. Campbell's honor,

where the bust unveiling, where a full tribute was paid him by the agents and fellow workers and Department of Agriculture officials.



BUST OF THOMAS M. CAMPBELL UNVEILED

—In recognition of his 40 years active service with Agricultural Extension Service, national and state agricultural leaders joined Alabama Negro Extension workers and Tuskegee Institute in honoring T. M. Campbell. A bust of Mr. Campbell was presented to be placed in the Extension building on Tuskegee's campus.

Program participants and honored guests were, left to right: Isaac Hathaway, sculptor; P. O. Davis, Alabama State Extension Director, Auburn; H. H. Williamson, assistant director Agricultural Extension Service, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Campbell, Dr. L. N. Duncan, president Alabama Polytechnic institute, Auburn; A. A. Hicks, president Alabama Negro County Agent association; B. F. Hill, oldest Negro county agent in Alabama, and W. T. Gravitt, Negro county agent who formally presented the bust.

Ga. Farm Owners Plan Negro Leaders 1st Annual Meeting Gather for Cattle Baltimore, Md. Show in Valdosta

ATHENS, Ga.—The first annual meeting for tenant farmers here who have paid for their land in full will be held on Feb. 21, according to an announcement by R. L. Vansant, State FSA director.

There are 252 farmers who have completed their payments in from 3 to 7 years, although they had a maximum of 40 years in which to pay under terms of the Bankhead-Jones Act designed to check the spread of tenancy.

Since the law has been in operation, 856 farmers and sharecroppers have become land owners, Vansant said, and others buying from banks, insurance companies and other sources, make a grand total of 1200 land owners to date.

Negro Fat Stock Show, Sale Slated

Prizes in the second annual Negro Fat Stock Show and Sale Albany, which will be held April 19 at the A. & M. College at Tallahassee, will include a \$50 Victory Bond for the grand-champion and a \$25 Victory Bond for the champion winner of each class.

Entries to the Negro Fat Stock Show will be made by Negro boys and girls of the 4-H Clubs and Negro Farmers of America from all sections of Alabama. The number of entries anticipated will total more than 100 club calves. This will be triple the number of entries made in the past year, and will be the largest Negro livestock shown in the southeast.

There will be three classes of stock judged and they will include Aberdeen Angus Steers as class "A"; Hereford Steers as class "B," and Shorthorn Steers as class "C." The stock in each class will be subdivided according to their weight. Division one will include all cattle weighing 700 pounds or less; division two will include all cattle weighing 701 to 900 pounds, and stock above 900 pounds will be in division three.

The show will include a class for county exhibits as well as a class for carlot entries. Prizes for the entire show will total \$800.

Sponsors of the show are the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce Agricultural and Livestock Committee, and Union Stockyards. Cooperating organizations include the Alabama Extension Service and the Department of Vocational Agricultural Education.

VALDOSTA, March 19.—The Negro Fat Cattle Show and Sale which will get under way at the Valdosta Livestock Auditorium Wednesday is expected to draw the attendance of a large number of the South's leading Negro educators to witness the events.

According to information received by members of the livestock committees, among the Negro educators who are scheduled to arrive are Dr. Alba Tabor, supervisor of the Vocational Agriculture Training for Negroes in Georgia; Dr. C. B. Troupe, president of Georgia State College for Negroes at Fort Valley; C. L. Ellison, director of agriculture at the State College at Fort Valley; Benjamin Anderson, teacher-trainer at the Fort Valley College; Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State College for Negroes at Savannah; Dr. Aaron Brown, president of the Albany State College, in Tallahassee; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala.

Meantime, with between 50 and 60 head of cattle slated for entrance in the show tomorrow, consigned by Negro breeders and raisers from throughout the territory of Valdosta, and with a large number of 4-H and NFA Negro youths scheduled to participate in the show and sale. Plans are also under way for a dinner to be served at the Livestock Auditorium before the first event of the show is started. Following Wednesday's show, and awarding of prizes in the various divisions, sale of the cattle will take place.

Negroes Win Prizes

SELMA, Ala., April 23.—Eight Negro boys of Dallas County took prizes in the third and medium classes for calves at the Montgomery fat stock show. Owners, weights and sale prices were: Frank Ford, 830-pound calf, \$221.65; William Boynton, 730, \$221.25; Bruce Carver Boynton, 700, \$175; Robert and Willie Fowlkes, 700, \$140; Eddie Jordan, 840, \$239.40; W. T. Fail, 690, \$151.80; George Beaton and Samuel Crum, 730, \$167.90; Archie Purdie, 715, \$189.47. Money consolation prizes were given non-winners by the City National, Selma National and People's Banks of Selma.

Fat Stock Show, Sale For Negroes Scheduled

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 13.—The second annual fat stock show and sale for Negroes will be held

Conferences, Farmers

at the Union Stockyards here April 19. Last year 32 calves were shown, and this year it is expected that 153 will be shown. J. R. Otis, state leader for Negro work in Alabama, will be superintendent of the show, with T. R. Agnew, also of Tuskegee, in charge of 4-H Club entries. F. T. McQueen, teacher of vocational education at Tuskegee, will be in charge of N. F. A. entries.

The Deep South Speaks

Journal - For NNPA News Service

Dr. J. R. Otis, state leader for Negro work, cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics for the state of Alabama with Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the United States Department of Agriculture, the seventy-odd farm demonstration and home economics agents, and the 35,000 4-H Club boys and girls, had me as their guest at the second annual fat calf show in Montgomery, Ala. recently.

I have seen many beautiful things in my life, but what I saw in the Union Stock Yards tops everything I have seen in beauty and meaningfulness. To see a 13 or 14-year-old girl enter the fat stock show arena leading a 700 or 800 pound Hereford or Angus steer—steers so beautiful, well handled, and raised by the youth themselves—was to me a vivid picture of a "poem walking." If some one should ask me if I have ever seen a poem walking, I can say yes—each of the 135 thoroughbred calves exhibited at the fat calf show by the Negro boys and girls from the rurals of Alabama was a living poem.

There are 35,000 colored boys and girls in the 4-H Club movement in Alabama. Each of these youth's lives is directed toward raising or producing something the world needs and is willing to pay for. One man showed me a check his 14-year-old son had received for his calf. The check was for upwards of \$300. I was told that they had invested about \$70 in food for his calf. The calf was one year old, and the boy's profit was around \$200. And the lad who received \$979.70 for his calf netted around \$800.

LIKES NEW SOUTH BETTER

It is an indescribable thing of beauty and meaning to see a young boy or girl exhibit something they have raised, produced or made—something they can sell at a profit.

Some one told me that there are colored farmers in Alabama who have as much as \$30,000 worth of beef stock. And even tenant farmers raise fine Hereford and Angus steers for sale. To me the show

represented a new South, aborning. I knew the old. I like the new much better.

Dr. Otis and his corps of extension and home economics agents are doing a marvelous job.

On my way back to Dothan, Ala., where I went to head a panel discussion on cooperation between progressive organizations at the state NAACP convention, it was in Pike county, Ala., where I beheld the ugliest sight I have seen in 20 years. Colored families living on plantations in dilapidated cabins—such as you might vision slaves having lived in during the days of slavery. I talked with a lot of them on the train. I looked at them and through them. What I saw was enough to make you scream—they are living dead.

TOO FEW CONSTRUCTIVE LEADERS

It is a funny thing—a man's heart is printed on his face. I would count it a privilege to be permitted to touch the hem of the garment of the southern white and black men who have freed themselves from the curse of ignorance, prejudice and superstition, and have set about to rebuild the South into a section void of economic over-population. There are too few constructive leaders in the South. The South needs good leaders more than any other place. Men who can visualize and state the needs and give the remedy for a richer and fuller life for all the people in the South.

Farmers Hold 10th Institute

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The tenth annual Negro Farmers' Institute of East Tennessee was held at the University of Tennessee farm Saturday, May 18, with Dr. W. S. Davis, president of A. and I. College, Nashville, delivering the main address. Beginning at 9:30 A. M. with a tour of experiment station farms, the institute continued with only an hour's break for lunch, until 3:20 in the afternoon. The afternoon session was held in Temple Hall on the U-T farm and included exhibits of home-made clothing and other articles,

discussions and talks of interest to farm families, demonstrations by 4-H Club members, music and other features. Morning field studies included gardens and fruits, flowers, shrubs, poultry and livestock. The work was explained by members of the experiment station staff.

Attendees participated in discussions in a panel conducted by G. C. Wright, special agent.

Negro News

Greenville, S.C. Index By H. L. MITCHELL July 3, 1946 Farmers And Homemakers' Conference

The State Negro Farmers' and Homemakers' conference will be held at A. and T. College, Greensboro on July 17, 18, and 19. Registration will begin at 3 o'clock on the 17th and the conference will close at 3 o'clock p.m. on the 19th. An allotment of 10 persons has been set up for each county. It is hoped that this number will be equally divided in the Gates county delegation—five men and five women.

Plans, for transportation have not yet been made, however, a bus for the delegates from Gates, Hertford and Northampton counties will be hired if possible. The expenses for each delegate while at the college will be \$4.00 per person for the three days and each person will pay a registration fee of \$1.00. The plan is that the 10 persons from each county will be the official delegation who will participate in the voting, nominating of officers and will be eligible for offices.

In order that Gates county will be well represented and receive information prepared by the Extension service, the Farm and Home agents are urging that we will have a full attendance. Any farmer or farm woman interested in attending this meeting is asked to notify the office of the Negro Extension workers by Wednesday, July 10.

Agents Study Feed And Livestock Situation

A meeting was held at Tarboro on June 26 at which time Negro Extension Agents studied the feed and livestock situation which now prevails. The discussion was led by extension poultryman, C. F. Parrish; Dr. E. R. Collins, agronomy specialist; and A. C. Kimrey, dairy specialist. Several other extension leaders participated in the discussion which was planned to help meet the feed shortage. Field trips were made to three farms in

Edgecombe county at which time pastures were studied. The amount of food value. Peanut under fed and have a hard time crop when pastures are giving out. Second, we can sow rye. The foregoing pictures a pre- grass, rape and small grain in a bad situation, but there is a way to do about it: First, the fall and winter. Third, we can sow soybeans or some have farm agents and vocational other hay crop and save hay a of al teachers who are anxious to much higher quality than what help strengthen the feed production we usually buy. If we sow a lit- gram. Let us call on them, and the more than we need it can be kept our livestock fat.

Hay, A Much Needed Feed

Extension and farm leaders are continually reminding us for hay within the next few weeks, we often buy hay because the quality of what we have is so low that it does not

Negro News

HERTFORD COUNTY NEGROES SERVE AT CONFERENCES

The twenty-fourth annual conference of North Carolina Negro farm and homemakers was held at A. & T. College, Greensboro, July 17. Twelve women from different home demonstration clubs in various sections of the county were in attendance along with the farm and home agent. Transportation was arranged by use of the Ahoskie bus which also carried delegates from Gates and Northampton Counties. Delegates from Hertford county were: Mrs. Irene Yeates, Ardelle Garrett, Mrs. Gertrude Strayhorne, Mrs. Ida Scott, Mrs. Sunana Vaughan, Mrs. Allie Boone, Mrs. Josephine Jenkins, Mrs. Lillie Harrell, Mrs. Ada White, Mrs. Pinkey Watson, Mrs. Viretta Porter, and Mrs. Madie Satterwhite.

Class study was built around some of the fundamental farm and home practices necessary to make for a thriving agriculture and farm family in this state.

Serving on committee meetings from Hertford county were Mrs. Irene Yeates, nominating committee Ardelle Garrett, recommendation; and Mrs. Gertrude Strayhorne, finance. Mrs. Ida Scott was elected as a member of the advisory Board for the northeastern district.

Planning for the Planning Board

The News and Courier Charleston, S.C.
 By way of planning for the planning board of South Carolina, The News and Courier advises it that the most valuable service that could be done for the people of the state at this time would be the promotion of cooperative farming and of farming in combination with industry, especially in the Lowcountry where are great areas of unimproved, uncultivated lands.

From the forks of the highway 15 miles from Charleston, on both sides of the "old State road" to Columbia, one travels 25 or 30 miles of country and sees at intervals few farm houses until one arrives at Holly Hill. A few miles beyond that village is Providence church, and that neighborhood is one of the choicest collections of prosperous farms and plantations in the whole state. In the Lowcountry are millions of acres that might be developed.

In this Lowcountry are a few plantations owned by wealthy men who are raising cattle, hogs, turkeys. Notable among them are Gypsy and Bray's Island. Few farmers in South Carolina have the means to carry on operations on the scale of those two, but there are many prosperous planters and farmers who are demonstrating that substantial incomes as well as comfortable livelihoods can be had from agriculture. That rice planting and Sea Island cotton came to an end without starving some hundreds of thousands of farm laborers is proof conclusive of the region's richness.

Cooperative farming by men of small land-holdings and means presents no insuperable difficulties. All that is required for it is competent direction supported by men of common sense and good will. Farmers, white and colored, can join in the effort even as they do join in mutual life insurance companies and other corporations. Always they must have a man or men of ability at their head and must be willing to pay them worth for service.

Here and there this cooperation has begun. The News and Courier has told of cooperation by negro farmers.

One driving from Spartanburg to Greer, about 20 miles, will observe a rural country as highly developed as could be found in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, or the corn growing prairies of Iowa. Throughout northern South Carolina are areas of this description, where the agriculture is diversified, where peaches, poultry, cotton, corn and wheat are growing together and where an unpainted farm house is exceptional in the landscape. This part of South Carolina is a "white man's country", and elderly persons remember when these same districts were inhabited by poverty-stricken families. "Before the war" commercial fertilizers were not used, counties bordering the mountains were not adapted to cotton growing and plantations with numbers of slaves were few. Spartanburg county had a larger population of poor white people perhaps than any other county, unless it was Greenville, and many years passed after 1865 before these people "got on their feet". They are on their feet now.

Marking this time is dispersion of city populations. Everywhere it is going on. One may read of it in editorials in the "metropolitan newspapers" and the magazines. The two thirds of South Carolina's 30,000 square miles outside of the Piedmont could support 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 inhabitants as well as the half million white people now living in the 13 or 14 northern counties are supported. The lands are at least fertile, by nature, as are those of the Piedmont, and it may be that they have been tardy in

Cooperative Farming

progress in part because living conditions in them have been too easy. The News and Courier plans for South Carolina cooperative farming and industry in the coastal and middle areas of South Carolina that will attract strong and capable immigrants. Millions of people struggling for bread and meat in the over-crowded cities of the North and West, people dependent on bosses political as well as industrial, do not know what they are missing, what they could have on the plains of South Carolina to which they can in a few hours come over paved roads. The News and Courier's planning is to show them the way and what awaits them.

Envious Whites Sue Farmers for \$97,000

The Afro-American
 Baltimore, Md.
 Co-op Operators Surprise Neighbors by Making 'Experiment' Pay Off

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP)—The Twist Leasing Co-operative Association, Inc., a farm co-op conducted by colored persons in Cross and Crittendon Counties near here, last week was sued for \$97,000 in the United States District court at Helena.

The suit was filed by Ira F. Twist and Mrs. J. Frank Twist of Memphis, trustees of the Twist Brothers partnership, now in liquidation.

The complaint by the Twists charged violation of a 1939 contract under which the co-operative leased 10,000 acres of the estate's land in Cross and Crittendon Counties.

Furthermore, it alleged damages are due for deterioration and failure to improve and farm "according to the principles of good husbandry."

Believed to Resent Success Behind the suit, observers say is an attempt to bilk the group which took over the leasing organization after the Farm Security Administration in Washington was required by Congress to divest itself of all co-operative enterprises.

When the FSA stepped out, it turned the lease over to the existing co-operative organization headed by Jesse McBass, president, and the Rev. E. L. Blissert, secretary-treasurer, and which has 200 colored farm families as members. *The Afro-American*
 \$50,000 Profit in Year

Admittedly to the surprise of farming interests here, the great plantation prospered under the colored leaders who reportedly have hired white advisors and assistants formerly officials of FSA.

Last year was especially profitable, the co-operative turning in a profit of \$50,000 over and above their foodstuffs, livestock and inventories on hand. The total profit, it is pointed out, would be much larger than the figure named. *Baltimore, Md.*
 Wage Comparison Made

Spartanburg.
 Briscoe said Negroes were also taking advantage of the high profits in livestock sales as well as cheese and milk. With the present value of a dairy cow equivalent to an acre of cotton, Negro farmers are purchasing cows on a cooperative basis. Many co-ops have bought purebred Hereford bulls to sire an acre of cotton for members of the organization.

Tenant Farmers Hit

According to Briscoe, a prize-winning calf in a Negro livestock show sold for \$901 and was valued out at \$1.01 per pound. The present delta areas where mechanized farming will probably reach its peak, Negroes have been employed only twice per ant farmers. These workers will be marketed be left without jobs when mechanized farming comes.

Negro Farmers Start Co-Ops

Sat. 8-3-46

Chicago, Ill.

Defender

Adjustment To 'New' South

WASHINGTON.—With the rural of Negro farmers, who have turned fall when they were plentiful and in the raising of cheap and sold them in the spring. Now Negroes through their cooperatives, show sold for \$901 and was valued out at \$1.01 per pound. The present delta areas where mechanized farming will probably reach its peak, Negroes have been employed only twice per ant farmers. These workers will be marketed be left without jobs when mechanized farming comes.

Buy Curing House

Following a tour of rural areas

zation, such as the cotton picker,
is put to full use. 11-29-46

Commenting on the overflowing
migration from the South, Briscoe
revealed that the total number of
Negro farmers in the South has
decreased by 21,000 since 1940. In
Georgia Briscoe discovered a ghost
town, cleared out entirely by mi-
gration to the North.

Insurance of Crops Explained to Farmers

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

WASHINGTON—Hundreds of colored rural leaders in the cotton region of the South are cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in acquainting Negro farmers with the protection against unavoidable losses offered through crop insurance, officials of the department's Federal Crop Insurance Corporation report. *Sat.*

The first step in enlisting the services of colored rural leaders in the crop insurance program is being made by James P. Davis, who was recently appointed to the Southern Regional staff of the department's field service branch. He is traveling throughout a large part of the cotton region, pointing out the need for making more information about crop insurance available to Negro farmers.

AGENTS EXPLAIN METHODS

In turn, County Agricultural Adjustment Agency Committees are appointing local rural leaders as temporary agents to explain to the farmers how crop insurance protects them against crop losses caused by unavoidable hazards, such as excessive rain, flood, drought, boll weevils and plant diseases. The agents also are authorized to serve as crop insurance salesmen. Farmers who are not being reached by salesmen are calling at the County AAA office to take out crop insurance. *Sat.*

Already many colored farmers—tenants and sharecroppers as well as owners—have insured their 1946 cotton crop. The deadline date for taking out insurance on this year's cotton crop varies from Feb. 15 for lower Texas to April 25 for States as far north as Oklahoma.



CHANNING COPE

The Constitution Experiment Station *Atlanta, Ga.* For Negroes Urged

Mon. 9-16-46

Carey Williams, Editor and Publisher of the Greensboro Herald-Journal, makes the suggestion in this week's paper that Georgia establish an experiment station for Negroes. It would be the first experiment station devoted exclusively to Negroes in the whole United States. The proper site for the station would be the Log Cabin Center, in Hancock County, and it should be under the direction of the Georgia State College at Savannah, which is doing a fine job of practical training for Negroes. Moreover, there is land available for the station at Log Cabin, says Editor Williams, and the faculty is already trained through the work it has been doing with Negro teachers and children for the past 15 years.

Carey Williams is no boon-dog-gler nor is he the type of man who would want any sort of institution set up for any particular group of people unless he believed the project would be practicable and helpful.

EXPERIMENT STATION FOR NEGRO FARMERS

Georgia needs to take a forward step in establishing the first Negro Experiment Station in the United States.

The Log Cabin Center, in Hancock County, would make an ideal place for such a station.

Governor-elect Talmadge has indicated his deep interest in farming and in improving opportunities for Negroes on the farm.

Governor Talmadge would have an opportunity to put Georgia out in front among the other states as there is no Experiment Station for Negroes in any other state. Virginia does a little investigational work making studies in economic and social conditions of Negroes in cooperation with the federal government.

The establishment of this Experiment Station at the Log Cabin center, even on a small scale, would do wonders for Negroes who live on the farms of Georgia.

Through the State College, a summer school for Negro teachers of farm children has been conducted at Log Cabin for 15 years. It would be only a small step to extend this for the year round by setting up studies in Negro Rural Life, Forestry, Live-stock, Poultry and Soil Building.

This would be placing education on a going level—where Negro farmers can see, understand and be helped where they are on the land.

It would enable the Georgia State College at Savannah to do a worthwhile job for Negroes who will never reach college level. It would assist those who desire to remain on the land.

There is land available at Log Cabin for such a project.—Greensboro Herald-Journal.

THERE CAN BE no doubt that more agricultural research is needed. It is possible also that by staffing an experiment station with an all-Negro personnel, the challenge to the staff to excel would be such as to make it turn out an unusually creditable job. Another George Washington Carver might be developed. On the other hand, none of us, whites or blacks, are abreast of the truths already developed by research. "We're not doing as well as we know how now," as the farmer told the magazine salesman who was soliciting subscriptions to "Successful Farming."

Theoretically, the experiment stations develop facts through research and the extension service takes it to the farmer. The vocational agricultural teachers use the knowledge in teaching the high school students and the colleges of agriculture do the same for college students. Here and there are scattered demonstrations of various kinds, sometimes conducted by the experiment stations, sometimes by the extension service and sometimes by the teaching institutions. Many demonstrations are conducted by farmers in co-operation with the services or institutions. For instance, during 1946 there are being carried on more than 1,000 corn demonstrations within the State, under the direction of the extension service.

Maybe this is what Editor Carey Williams had in mind; for what he really wants is to help all of us who are now holding back the procession, to be put into position to help ourselves, through up-to-date information. And he is right.

Alabama Press

FARM BUREAU'S GROWTH

Alabama leads the South in Farm Bureau membership growth, according to the latest figures given in annual report at Chicago. The Alabama Farm Bureau has grown from 24,022 in 1940 to 52,608 in 1945. This is more than double in five years. Alabama also leads all the other states in the South in total membership.

This organization speaks well for the farmers of the state and it means that the farmer is no longer in the background as leaders in the affairs of state. This proves that during the past five years more than 25,000 farmers have been studying to improve farming in the state. The Farm Bureau is designed to help the farmer produce more and better products and we will have more prosperous farmers as more people become affiliated with such organizations.

The farmers have been doing their part during the past five years to feed the nation and it has taken organization to do it. The farmer's main aim in life is to produce as abundantly as he knows how. It has been part of farm thinking in all times to weigh the goodness of the earth in terms of bumper crops, livestock fattened for the market, and well-laden dinner tables.

During the past few years when industry was adding millions to its payroll and engaged in near civil warfare with strikers, the farmers were unable to get enough new machinery and often not enough repair parts for their needs. However, through the cooperation of one another, they have done a very praiseworthy job during the war.

You'll have to take your hat off to the farmers, who have held up their heads and fought nobly through good and bad years, wars and famine and you can look for greater years for him and his organization.—Alexander City Outlook.

Extension-AFBF Alliance

The history of agricultural education in America goes back to the end of the 18th century, but it was not till 1862 that the federal government stepped into the picture. In that year Congress passed the Morrill land act, and the pattern has remained essentially unchanged ever since.

Rep. Morrill, of Vermont, sponsored a bill which was signed by President Lincoln. It gave 30,000 acres of land for each senator and each representative in each state to the state for the express purpose of establishing a college which should teach agriculture and the mechanical arts. Thus the term "land-grant college" came into being. Continued support came from Congress; further bills, passed in 1890 and 1907, added to the financial support, and the Bankhead-Jones act of 1935 increased the funds considerably. Now there are 52 such colleges in the United States, and 17 others are exclusively for Negroes. Each state matches the federal funds granted to the institutions within its borders. Thus the federal and the state governments cooperate for the benefit of the farmers who profit from the experiments in scientific agriculture.

So far as the average farm family is concerned, the most notable association with the land-grant colleges is the contact with the extension worker. Commonly known as the county agent, he works under the sponsorship of the college and in direct contact with the farmers in his county. The Extension Service

fills the fundamental need for a coordinating division. It disseminates information directly to the farm home, and it coordinates for practical application the activities of the United States Department of Agriculture with those of the colleges. Such work is carried on through grants-in-aid and by other funds provided through the passage of the Smith-Lever act of 1914. *Thurs. 7-25-46*

Now the political picture grows a little more complicated. Back at the beginning of the present century the boll weevil became a serious menace to the cotton raiser in the South. In 1902 Dr. Seeman A. Knapp obtained an appropriation of \$250,000 from the Department of Agriculture and established the Farmers Cooperative Demonstration work to show how to combat the damage being done by the obnoxious insect that, according to the popular ballad, is "always a-lookin' for a home." The work was so successful that Rep. A. F. Lever, of South Carolina, introduced a bill in the House that called for appropriation of federal funds to be matched by state money for the purpose of putting a farm agent in every county that wanted one. This bill, passed in 1914, was the famous Smith-Lever act. The farmers saw what good could come from such work and banded together to get the benefits of the act, calling themselves Farm Bureaus. But there was not enough money to go around; so the bureaus began to collect dues from their members. The government appropriation provided a salary of only \$1,000 per year for the agents. The deficits were made up from the dues-paying members. In some localities the dues were \$5 per year; in others they were higher. In one county in Illinois there was an agent and three assistants, no one of whom received a salary smaller than \$5,000 per annum.

The Farm Bureau idea spread rapidly until state units were formed. New York organized the first in 1917, made up of 34 county groups. By the next year there were 12 states so organized. At a conference in Washington in 1919 a national group met to discuss problems arising from the war-period production. A constitution was submitted to the group representatives and it was adopted at a meeting in Chicago on March 3, 1920. Thus came into being the American Farm Bureau Federation. The constitution was signed by 28 state groups and the AFBF had 400,000 charter members. By 1922 it included 47 state units with the backing of 1,486 county bureaus. Out of that beginning grew what one political commentator has since called "the best lobby in Washington." *Thurs. 7-25-46*

So the fortunes of the Extension Service and the American Farm Bureau Federation are inextricably blended. Each needs the other in order to carry on its activities. Both organizations, the one a privately controlled group and the other sponsored by the government, are intended to serve the individual farmer.

The county agents and the home demonstration agents cover the entire field of training farmers to cooperate for their own good and to adjust their lives to meet new problems. The Extension Service provides correspondence courses, demonstration schools, farmers' institutes, demonstration plots, and the training of young people for farm leadership in 4-H Clubs. More than 400,000 men and women cooperate with the extension workers as volunteer leaders and participate in club work, in community forums and in the preparation of rural exhibits. It is certainly safe

to say that no single unit of the Department of Agriculture is so close to local problems or so well versed in the needs of the farm people. Its work is of inestimable value.

The Farm Bureau, too, proposes to aid the farmer. In the years of its existence it has given new life to the cooperative marketing of farm products: grain, livestock, cotton, fruit, dairy products and wool. It maintains a Washington office and keeps an eye on legislation likely to affect farmers. So powerful is its lobby that since 1933 most farm legislation has had the endorsement of the bureau. It has secured better freight rates for farm crops, better standards of marketing and better roads in rural districts. Its headquarters are in Chicago. It publishes a magazine called The Nation's Agriculture and makes use of the radio and of films in propagating its ideas. *Thurs. 7-25-46*

But the American Farm Bureau Federation has become so powerful that it has grown greedy. Other privately organized groups usually follow its leadership. The Grange, older and actually larger in membership, is more timid in demanding farmers' rights and generally follows the bureau's line. The National Council of Farmer Cooperatives also accepts the bureau's leadership. It is opposed, however, by the Farmers Union, which the AFBF accuses of being a radical organization. Through the close association with the Extension Service, the Farm Bureau really amounts to a private lobby sponsored and supported by the government which it seeks to influence. Farmers are traditionally hard to organize because of their independence. The tie with the Extension Service keeps the farmers together, and thus the bureau continues to live. *7-25-46*

The Farm Bureau carries on its membership campaigns in ways that many of its critics derogue. Extension workers, it is declared, have allowed their government franks to be used in sending out bureau literature. The county agents have sometimes acted as promotion speakers for the bureau. Tenant farmers have frequently had their dues to the bureau deducted by their landlords from their income. These dues vary from state to state; in the South they are usually \$2 per year, but in other more prosperous sections they have been higher; in Illinois they have been as much as \$15. The bureau thus represents more accurately the attitude of the big farm operator than that of the small farmer. The National Cotton Council and the United States Chamber of Commerce have often followed the recommendations of the bureau's leaders, and in at least one specific instance the American Bankers Association took the bureau line when it attacked the Farm Security Administration as socialized credit. *Thurs. 7-25-46*

In recent years the Farm Bureau has been unhappy over the increasing numbers of government officials brought into the local levels of farm work. Presumably because it saw that it might lose its influence built up through its association with the Extension Service, it has fought the growth of government agencies: the AAA, FSA, REA and, most recently, the Soil Conservation Service. It has attempted, as two previous articles in The News have pointed out, to abolish that agency and to place its personnel under the supervision of the Extension Service.

The next article in this series will discuss more fully the leadership and the workings of the Farm Bureau.

252 Georgia Negro Tenants Pay for Farms in Full

ATHENS, Ga., Feb. 12.—(AP)—In Georgia, 252 Negro farmers who bought farms under the Bankhead-Jones act have paid for their lands in full.

These Negroes were farm tenants when they bought their farms. The Bankhead-Jones farm tenant act gives a tenant farmer 40 years in which to pay for a farm. This group paid for their farms in from three to seven years.

Twenty of their new-owner group will be honored at the first annual paid-out meeting for Negro farm owners in the Farm Security Administration program Feb. 21 at Fort Valley.

These 20 paid-out borrowers had an average net worth of \$1,110 per family when they enrolled in the farm-purchasing program. They now have an average net worth of \$7,616.

R. L. Vansant, state FSA director, said that since the Bankhead-Jones act became effective in 1937 a total of 858 Negro tenant and sharecropper families have become farm owners in Georgia.

In addition, Vansant said, 342 other Negro families have bought farms from banks, insurance companies and other sources after receiving FSA training in farm ownership. He added:

"This is a grand total of 1,200 Negro families who have become farm owners through the Farm Security program. The 1940 census shows that there were only 8,604 Negro full owners of farms in the state. Therefore, approximately one of every seven Negro full owners of farms attained ownership through the Farm Security Administration."

At the Fort Valley meeting Dr. A. S. Clark, president of Gillespie Institute, Cordele, Ga., will be the principal speaker.

Others who will attend include B. F. Hubert, president of the Fort Valley State Teachers' College at Fort Valley; Dr. Aaron Brown, president of the Georgia State Teachers' College at Albany and Dr. E. N. Hooker, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Negro Farm Owners To Hold Paid-In-Full Meet

ATHENS, Ga. — (ANP) — The first annual paid-out meeting for Negro farm owners in the Farm Security Administration program will be held in Fort Valley, Ga., on Feb. 21. R. L. Vansant, state FSA director, announced.

There are 252 Negroes who have paid for their farms in full in from three to seven years, although they had a maximum of 40 years to repay the loans made under terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant act. This is the act passed by congress in 1937 to give deserving tenants an opportunity to become farm owners. It was designed to check the spread of tenancy.

Since the law has been in operation a total of 858 Negro tenant and sharecropper families have become farm owners in Georgia, and as a group they are well ahead in their payments, Mr. Vansant said. In addition to those who purchased their farms under the Bankhead-Jones law there are 342 Negro families who have bought farms from banks, insurance companies and other sources after receiving training for the responsibilities of farm ownership in the Farm Security Rehabilitation program.

"This is a grand total of 1,200 Negro families who have become farm owners through the Farm Security program," Mr. Vansant said. "The 1940 census shows that there were only 8,604 Negro full owners of farms in the state. Therefore, approximately one of every seven Negro full owners of farms attained ownership through FSA."

Toombs FSA Families Up Assets 4 Times

VIDALIA, March 12.—The FSA department for financing farm operation which started about 1937 in Toombs county is now headed by J. L. Harden, county supervisor, and Wyllie Lindler, his assistant. At the annual meeting of Negro borrowers held in Vidalia this week it was learned that 11 families are on the list, the aggregate making excellent showing. At the time they joined the FSA plan, the combined assets of the 11 families totaled \$8,678 and this item is now listed at \$32,233.

Payments due on these farms in 1945 were listed at \$2,054.18 against which the 11 families paid \$4,233, more than double the amount that was due.

Cash sales were listed at \$26,

120.11, which did not include products retained on farms for home use, among which was more than 3,000 quarts of canned food, also syrup, potatoes and meat of unlisted value.

Highlighting the Vidalia program for the Negro FSA families was an address by A. P. Daniels, agent for the state of Georgia.

WHITE VETS PROTEST FSA SALE OF NEGRO FARM PROJECT

LITTLE ROCK — (ANP) — White veterans lodged a vehement protest last week against the reported sale of the Jefferson county Lake Dick plantation, formerly occupied by Negro tenants and later used as a project for Negro veterans, to Ben F. Altheimer, well-known landowner here, by the Farm Security Administration. The FSA accepted Altheimer's \$276,000 bid on Dec. 5, which is almost \$100,000 larger than any other made for the 2,655 acres.

Ten tractors will begin turning under the grass-grown land immediately as the first step in "eradicating the scars of misuse," Altheimer announced, and added that he planned to continue to use the project's school for training Negro veterans.

"When the 80 houses on the plantation are filled it will mean a boom to Altheimer," the new owner remarked.

Meanwhile, officials of the Arkansas department of the American Legion, white, charged that the department of agriculture officials "acted in an arbitrary manner in forcing the sale at this time." A protest telegram to Secy. of Agriculture Anderson and C. Stott Noble, assistant FSA administrator, was sent under the names of Brig. Gen. H. L. McAllister, state Legion commander, and Bert Presson, state adjutant.

26 Farmers Honored By Federal Agency

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — Twenty-six farmers and their wives were guests at Fort Valley State College, Thursday, Feb. 21, at a celebration sponsored by the Farm Security Administration in tribute to farmers who have paid in full their FSA loans for the purchase of land. These borrowers had an average net worth of \$1,110 before enrollment in the program. Today they have an average net worth of \$7,616.00.

The meeting was largely attended by white and Negro agriculture workers who were loud in their praise of the fine example the group had set for thousands of farmers throughout the country.

26 "Paid Out" Farmers And Wives Honored At Ft. Valley

FORT VALLEY, GA. — Twenty-six farmers and their wives laid aside their many duties Thursday February 21 to attend a one-day celebration at the Fort Valley College. These farm people were the honored guests on this occasion which was sponsored by the Farm Security Administration. This celebration represented the first effort on the part of the F. S. A. to pay tribute to those farmers who have paid in full their F. S. A. loans for the purchase of land. These borrowers had an average net worth of \$1,110 before enrollment in the program. Today they have an average net worth of \$7,611.00.

The meeting was largely attended by white and Negro agriculture workers who were loud in their praise of the fine example the honored group had set for thousands of farmers throughout the country. The principal address was delivered by Dr. A. Gillespie-Selden Institute, Cordele, Georgia. Dr. Clark admonished the farmers not to be content with their present accomplishments, but to continue to forge ahead and, at the same time, lend a helping hand to the less fortunate farmers in their respective communities.

OFFICIALS PRESENT

Among the out-of-town visitors

Farmer Pays 40 Yr. FSA Loan In 5-Years

LAFAYETTE, La. — (ANP) — Farm Security administration officials recently presented the deeds to a 160-acre farm to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Ross, residents of Chambers county, to mark final payment of a 40-year \$3,170 loan within a five-year period. Ross, who received the FSA loan in 1940, is the first farmer in Chambers county to complete payment of his loan.

His success is attributed to careful planning, hard work plus growing enough food for home use and some for the market, he said. He sold cattle, hogs, cotton, chickens and timber from his 60-acre woodland to help pay his debt.

who attended the celebration were Mr. R. L. Vansant, State F. S. A. Director, Mr. P. H. Stone, State Agent for Negro Work, Miss Camilla Weems, Mr. F. M. Staley, Mr. S. H. Lee, Director W. S. Brown, State F. S. A. Advisory Committee; Mr. W. E. Street, Regional Director of F. S. A. work. L. H. Hengan, administrative assistant, Washington office FSA, who extended greetings from Dillard B. Lassiter, FSA administrator.

The group was warmly welcomed to the campus by President C. V. Troup and was entertained by the male and female under the direction of J. Walker Freeman, following the noon meal served by the Department of Home Economics. By motion, it was decided that this celebration would become an annual affair.

Among farmers, who with their wives received honors, were Henry Hawthorne, Cicero Williams, J. W. Jordan, Richmond Field, Clifton Hodge, Robert Hixson, Emmett Hall, Jordan Wright, Odice Brook, James Powers, Mack Wiggins, Fred Coachman, Johnnie Coatsen, Harvey Smith, Sam Mitchell, Charlie Crenshaw, Othair Green, James W. Heath, Jesse Ward Wayman Nether.

FSA Assists Vets

Also American

When they call on the county agent or FSA supervisor, they are given first hand information on such farms by the pointing out of the advantages and disadvantages of the farms offered for sale in this area. Applications Short of Army Survey. However, Dillard B. Lassiter, FSA administrator, says that colored veterans are being helped to steer clear of booby-trap farms by colored county agricultural agents and Farm Security Administration supervisors, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reports.

in Farm Purchases
Washington

Arkansas Farmer Wins FSA State Honors

CHICAGO DEFENDER
PINE BLUFF, Ark. — The Roy Collins' family of the Tamo community near here, has been chosen as the state winner in the Negro Division of the "Farm Family of the Year" contest sponsored annually by the Farm Security Administration in Arkansas. A celebration in honor of this outstanding family was held here March 27 by means of a tour and inspection of the farm at Tamo and a program in the afternoon at the A. M. and N. College.

staples during the year. They paid \$1,098 on their \$4,700 farm ownership loan this year, leaving an indebtedness of \$1,978.



The Pine Bluff Chamber of Commerce awarded a sterling silver platter to the Collins family and tribute was paid by state and county officials. Giles A. Hubert, professor of economics at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., was the principal speaker during the afternoon program. Jodie Anderson, FSA director for Arkansas, was a featured speaker. L. A. Davis, president of A. M. and N. College, presided and Ocie Lee Smith, special representative for the Farm Security Administration, regional office, Little Rock, was master of ceremonies.

State and county officials of the Farm Security Administration were introduced by Elstner C. Beall, FSA supervisor, Jefferson County. Mrs. Ivie Foster, associate FSA supervisor for Jefferson County, presented the Collins family to the audience. C. D. McKindra, assistant county agent, spoke in tribute to the Collins family. Arthur Lee represented the Pine Bluff Chamber of Commerce. Music for the program at the college was furnished by the college choir under the direction of Mrs. Aires.

Interviewed Over Air 4-13-46
Prior to the afternoon meeting at A. M. and N. College, Mrs. Bonnie Gardenhire, assistant home management supervisor for FSA in Jefferson County, interviewed Mr. and Mrs. Collins over the Pine Bluff radio station. The Collins family has nine members—mother, father, four sons, and three daughters. They were selected from approximately 3,000 Negro families who secured loans from the FSA in Arkansas.

They purchased their 60-acre farm in 1939, planted 26 acres of cotton, interplanting 20 acres with vetch, 12 acres of corn and peas, seven acres of lespedeza, two acres of soybeans, one acre of sweet potatoes, two acres of garden, and eight acres of pasture. Their harvest last year totaled 37 bales of cotton at \$4,000; 400 bales of hay at \$196; 461 bushels of corn at \$225; 150 from potatoes; \$167 from cattle, hogs and poultry.

The family canned 900 quarts of fruit and vegetables, and killed one beef and four hogs. Their three cows produced a surplus of milk and butter. The 75 hens supplied eggs and meat. Food grown and conserved was estimated at \$916, while only \$192 was spent for

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. PURCHASE FARM - Willie

Denson, World War II veteran, and his wife, Elnora, and baby. He is the first Negro World War II veteran in the Southeast to purchase a farm of his own under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Despite a crop failure in 1945 he was able to meet the payment due on his loan, May 1946.—FSA photo by Davis.

60 Negro Farmers Go On FSA-Sponsored Tour MARION JUNCTION, ALA.

Aug. 9.—Sixty Negro FSA farm-owner borrowers of Montgomery, Loundes, Hale, Perry, and Sumter counties were visitors at the Black Belt Substation here today to study experiments with the management of soils, crops and livestock.

Drawing upon experimental results, K. G. Baker, superintendent, told the group it is more economical to apply the right kinds and amounts of fertilizers to adapted feed crops in the Black Belt than it is to buy feed. To keep dairy cows or beef animals on a productive basis, it is necessary to spend money for necessary feed requirements or to buy fertilizers to be applied to feed crops, he said. Mr. Baker also emphasized the importance of putting into effect a farming program than will supply a great bulk of the year around feed requirements of the farm's livestock.

NEGRO FSA CLIENTS VISIT MARION JUNCTION

Watchman
MARION JUNCTION, Ala., Aug. 8.—Sixty negro FSA farm-owner borrowers of Montgomery, Loundes, Hale, Perry and Sumter counties were visitors at the Black Belt Substation here August 8 to study experiments with the management of soils, crops, and livestock.

Drawing upon experimental results, K. G. Baker, superintendent, told the group it is more economical to apply the right kinds and amounts of fertilizers to adapted feed crops in the Black Belt than it is to buy feed. To keep dairy cows or beef animals on a productive basis, it is necessary to spend money for necessary feed requirements or to buy fertilizers to be applied to feed crops, he said. Mr. Baker also emphasized the importance of putting into effect a farming program that will supply a great bulk of the year around feed requirements of the farm's livestock.

The group of visitors were taken on a tour of the Substation to observe the feed and forage production systems used in the operation of an 80-acre farm-size experiment producing process milk, and the system of producing beef on grazing crops involving legumes and grasses.

Five Farmers Cooperatively Own Machinery Used By 60 Families

The Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va. Sat. 6-22-46
Special to Journal and Guide

OZEANA, Va.—Sixty farm families in lower end of King and Queen County are profitably using farm equipment bought cooperatively by five farmers under the guidance and assistance of the Farm Security Administration in 1943.

The equipment cost approximately \$2,800 and consists of a Model H tractor, combine, disc grain drill, plow, and wood saw. This equipment is cooperatively owned by Archie J. King, Edgar P. Jones, John H. Reid, Phillip Taliaferro, and Chauncey Robinson.

Under the guidance of John C. Trent, former FSA supervisor of the Ozeana office, these farmers were able to recognize the advantage of owning and using heavy and more expensive farm machinery cooperatively.

Therefore, they pooled what cash they had on hand at the time and borrowed additional funds from Farm Security Administration to cover the cost of the needed equipment.

T. W. Allen, county agent of King and Queen county, gave valuable assistance in creating interest and educating the farmers as to the need and use of cooperatively owned and cooperatively-used farm machinery. He also proved invaluable in helping locate the equipment.

As a result much time and labor is saved in carrying out better farm practices through the use of this cooperative service.

Negro Farmers Learn Better Work Methods

PRATTVILLE, Ala., Aug. 8—(AP)—Some 200 Negro farm ownership borrowers of the Farm Security Administration were back at their homes in eight middle Alabama counties today after a tour of the Prattville Experiment Station to learn better methods of farming.

Among the better farming methods demonstrated at the meeting were:

How corn yields could be increased by 35 bushels per acre by adding the proper fertilizers and by the use of Winter legumes. How cotton yields could be increased by 1,000 pounds seed cotton per acre and how they could obtain a return of \$1.187 per year from hogs and \$536 from cotton on a 27-acre plot by following a rotation plan of cotton, corn, peanuts and clover pasture.

The borrowers were from Lowndes, Wilcox, Dallas, Coosa, Chilton, Elmore, Montgomery and Autauga Counties.

er while his dream home among where I want to put a house and for the rest of my days do nothing but farming out and out." A \$410 rehabilitation loan made his plan a reality, enabling him to buy a mule and other necessary farm equipment and livestock. He is living, with his wife and two children, at the home of his mother.

Negro Vets Join Land Rush Through FSA Farm Loans

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-15-46
WASHINGTON—Despite inflation, to become a farm owner in the Southeast through FSA loan. He bought a farm of 160 acres, with 30 acres in cultivation early last year. In spite of the fact that his wife was ill most of the year and preventing him from giving adequate attention to the crops, Denson was able to meet the first payment on his loan.

With the majority of agricultural workers who entered the armed forces returning to the soil, stringent requirements have been set up for the farm purchase loans. They include: farm experience, inability to get funds from other sources; price in line with long range earning capacity. The Typical of the FSA, aided veterans is Willie Denson of Wetumpka, Ala., the first Negro veteran to become a farm owner in the Southeast through FSA loan. He bought a farm of 160 acres, with 30 acres in cultivation early last year. In spite of the fact that his wife was ill most of the year and preventing him from giving adequate attention to the crops, Denson was able to meet the first payment on his loan.

other veteran who went back to farming with the help of a FSA farm loan. When he was discharged last January, Jones pointed to a clump of trees across the road and said: "I don't want to stay around and do a little farming. I can't do it with determination. I don't know whether I'll ever be able to farm like I used to." Charlie M. Jones who rents a loan near Linwood, Ala., is at

Negro Boys Camp Again At Zebulon

The Zebulon 4-H Camp for Negro boys, is being held again this year. In attendance at the camp are boys from various counties in which extension work for Negroes is being conducted. These boys are carefully selected by their agents on the basis of their efficiency in the 4-H Club activities in their respective counties.

At this camp, the boys are receiving instruction under expert guidance and are also given an opportunity to earn some money while assisting the Pike county orchardists in saving their bumper crop of peaches. Activities at the camp consist of baseball, basketball, boxing, swimming, movies, singing, talent nights, health discussions and hikes.

Those making the trip from Sumter county are: F. M. Staley, Solomon Jones, Bobbie Hamilton, Jr., Johnnie B. Foster, Elmore Brinson, Calvin August Mott, Salevo Mann, Arthur Lee Brown, Grant Dowdell, Jr., Claude Hamilton, Jr., Benjamin Holmes, Charles Jackson, Albert Lowery, J. C. Pace, Randolph Parker, Roosevelt Shoots, Frank M. Staley, Jr., Alonzo Z. Thomas, Thomas Ware, Luther Wilson, Walter Wilson, Sammie Dowdell, Otis L. Paschal, Greene Hamilton, Robert Fuse and Willie Jackson.

Thomas Ware, of DeSoto, is supervisor of the Sumter county delegation.

Negro 4-H Clubbers Attend Meeting

Robert Edwards, Preston Jackson, Lester Edwards, Bennie Andrews, Robert Frances Jackson and Henry Clay Jones along with their agent attended the 20th annual state short course held at Georgia State College, Savannah, August 4 through August 9. 4-H club boys and girls attended from all sections of the state. The 4-H clubbers studied 4-H club organization and the carrying of projects such as livestock, field crops, farm management and poultry.

The Morgan County 4-H club boys took a part in the following contests: Painting, egg grading,

and poultry production, judging livestock, farm crops and public speaking. The judging team made of Preston Jackson, Robert Edwards and Robert Jackson won second place in judging livestock and field crops. Henry Clay Jones won \$25.00 in cash for having done the most outstanding club work among Negro boys in this district for the past year.

Lloyd C. Trawick, Jr., is the Negro County Agent for Morgan County.

Negro 4-H Club Boys Win Honors State Meet

Three Terrell county negro 4-H Club boys won distinct honors at the 40th annual Negro 4-H State Short Course at the Georgia State College last week, competing with district winners throughout the state.

Wiley G. Conic, 12-year-old boy of the Shiloh Club, won first place in the egg grading contest and was awarded a \$25 cash prize. This is his first year in 4-H Club work and he competed against 10 district winners.

Certificates of Merit was awarded Davie Gibson, of the Yeomans 4-H Club, for general outstanding club work. He has been active in the 4-H Club for five years and cleared over \$800 on projects in 1945, according to J. W. Harris, county negro agent.

Jimmie Lee Watson, of the Pleasant Hill club, won third place in judging farm crops.

Harris said that 603 negro boys and 227 negro girls are engaged in 4-H Club work in the county.

Negro 4-H'ers Attend State Short Course

The annual State Short Course for Negro boys and girls is being held at Georgia State College, Savannah, Ga., Aug. 4-9, county home demonstration agent, Ocie Kendall reveals.

Seven girls who are county champions in their various club projects will represent Ware county at this meeting. These 4-H clubbers will enter the paint contest, poultry, biscuit making, corn meal muffins, yeast bread, table setting, dressmaking, speaking and singing contests. Those representing the county are: Dorothy Adams, Waycross; Vera Garn Rusk; Betty Jean Strick-

land, Crawley; Lucile Faison, Dixie Union; Thelma Andrews, Dixie Union; Maudell Rawls, Telmore and Gladys Edmonds, Glenmore.

Richland Negro Farm Boys Make Agricultural Tour

Thirty-five 4-H boys from Richland county under the leadership of J. E. Dickson, county agricultural agent, recently returned from a two-day educational tour of five counties.

The tour took them into Sumter county where they visited the state forest and were instructed how to set pine trees and gather pine cones for the nursery.

In Marion county the boys visited a 4-H beef calf demonstration and were instructed how to feed and care for beef calves by Agent Dean.

The 4-H club in this section furnished a dinner and refreshments for the visiting 4-H boys from Richland.

At Conway the boys were instructed in grading tobacco at the farm of Prof. J. T. Chestnut. They spent the night Tuesday at Atlantic Beach where District Agent E. N. Williams spoke to them on good citizenship and their job in the post-war world.

Thursday the boys visited the Brookgreen Gardens in Georgetown county and returned to Columbia by bus the next day after an enjoyable and educational trip.

Charlie Haight, farm leader of Blythewood, was in charge of the boys on the trip.

Negro News

By H. L. MITCHELL

Good nature is one of the richest fruits of true Christianity.—H. W. Beecher

4-H Delegates Study At Short Course

The first 4-H Short Course since the beginning of the war was held at A. and T. College, Greensboro, last week. The delegation of about 500 including Extension agents was divided into six groups and studied the following subjects: 4-H Club work, 4-H Meeting, 4-H Projects, Vocational Outlook, Special 4-H Club activities and 4-H Music. A large scope of the Extension program was covered and emphasis was placed on the various phases of the work centered around the theme: "Rural youth growing into Citizenship." In order to keep the heart 4-H in view and its importance along with the others, two sermons were delivered. These Vesper services

were planned so that club members could participate along with the guest speakers. A very impressive candle lighting service was conducted by the State agent on Friday evening as the Short Course came to a close. Mr. Cooper, 4-H Club Specialist, did a good job in planning and carrying out this impressive course for boys and girls. It is expected that the Gates county delegation will do much to help 4-H Club work in the county reach the place where it was before the war.

Check Projects

During this month the Negro Extension office plans to contact every 4-H club member in the county in the interest of projects. Therefore we are urging that all members check their projects and bring all records up to date. If this is done, it will not be hard for us to get our final reports at the end of the report year. Awards will be given to the most outstanding club. This means the club that has done the best job in the community as well as the highest percentage of project completion and largest production per member. The most outstanding boy and girl will also be given prizes and the leaders in each project group, such as dairy calves, swine, poultry, gardening, canning, sewing and other activities. Let us give special emphasis and time to this important part of our work so that we can have well completed records in November.

Local Negro Youths Representing Bulloch

During the past two or three weeks seventeen of the highest ranking negro 4-H club boys and girls have been representing Bulloch county in the state wildlife short course and the state 4-H Club short course. At the wildlife short course all representatives from this county, having done outstanding work in wildlife conservation and soil conservation, won scholarships to attend this meeting. Here they received additional information pertaining to the conservation of the natural resources of Georgia.

At the 4-H Club short course, which

was held at Georgia State College last week, Bulloch county was represented with seven contestants. In the boys' section W. J. Cone, Collis Florence and Harvey Van Buren Jr. all won honors. Harvey VanBuren won first honor in music and stunts. This boy, eleven years of age, appeared on program consecutive nights in piano recitals. He played spirituals, classical, semi-classical, popular and semi-jazz numbers. Collis Florence placed in the egg grading and poultry production contests. He gave a demonstration and a talk on these subjects. W. J. Cone won three honors: first the honor of reciting the 4-H Club creed at the opening of the short course; second, that of being elected as vice-president of the state 4-H Club council; third, he won first prize in the state oratorical contest. His subject was "4-H Club Work in Post-War Adjustment."

Negro County Agent M. M. Martin states that he is very proud that his boys brought back these honors to Bulloch county, and he hopes that these will serve as incentives to inspire other boys and girls to do quality work.

Negro News

By H. L. MITCHELL

Delegates To Attend Short Course

The Gates county 4-H clubs will be represented at the State 4-H Short Course by the following 4-H club boys: Reginald Francisco, Buckland; Wells Goodman, Corapeake; Earnest L. Harvey, Reid's Grove; Milton Hobbs, Jr., Key's Fork; Willie Andrew Nowell and Truman Jordan of Hobbsville. These boys who have done very good work for the past two years are expected to gain much information that will help make 4-H club work in the county more interesting. Beginning with registration Tuesday at 1 o'clock the group will be kept busy along with those of 44 other counties through Friday evening.

Girls who will represent the county are Florence Odom, Willow Branch; Connie Gripper, Reid's Grove; Odessa Riddick, Sunbury; Marion Boone, Aeria Delcie Hinton, Key's Fork and Joyce Hinton of Buckland. The Negro county agent will assist

Fort Valley Ham-Egg Show

Negroes To Hold

Better World.

The 31st annual Ham-Egg Show at the Fort Valley State College here Thursday and Friday. One thousand hickory-smoked key Negro farmers, homemakers and club members from Peach, Houshams, Macon and Crawford counties will be exhibiting 300 dozen graded eggs.

Negro 4-H Youths Win High Honors

Clarice Jordon and Elsie Lee Myrick rendered music for the morning's general assembly. Hertford county's overall score for the day put her in second place in the district contest of 16 counties.

NEGRO CLUB MEMBERS GET KIMREY'S PRAISE

The closing demonstration was the control of blue mold in the tobacco plant bed. Kimrey said that the 4-H members brought flats of growing tobacco plants about four inches high. A fermate spray was prepared during the demonstration and then with the pump at work the plants were thoroughly sprayed. Every step in blue mold control was brought out in a practical way during the demonstration.

NEGRO 4-H CLUBBERS SCHEDULE CALF SHOW

**Cash Prizes. Totaling \$1,000
to Be Awarded at Calf
Show Here Tuesday**

Cash prizes totaling \$1,000 and a number of special awards will be given during the Negro 4-H and Negro Farmers of America call show to be held at the State Fair Grounds Tuesday.

Judging the entries in the show, which gets underway at 9 a. m., will be Dr. J. H. Hilton, head of the department of animal husbandry at State College, and Professor J. M. Haig, professor of dairy husbandry at State College.

Classes to be judged are junior calves, junior yearlings, two-year-olds, senior calves, senior yearlings and grades from one to three years old.

W. C. Davenport, Wake County Negro Agent, is in charge of arrangements for the event.

In addition to the \$1,000 to be given in cash prizes by the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, special awards will be given as follows:

One registered Gurnsey bull, by the Quail Roost Dairy Farm, Rouge mont; one registered Jersey bull by the Morrocraft Dairy Farm, Charlotte; one registered Jersey bull, by Lt. Gov. L. Y. Ballentine's dairy farm, Fuquay Springs; one miniature Guernsey cow, by the American Guernsey Cattle Club; and one set of plaques, by the Holstein Friesian Association.

Thomas M. Campbell

The Courier
Reported Advising:
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-46
'Keep Races Apart'

Mr. Fulghum said that in most cases involving colored 4-H workers the Department accepted the recommendations of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Campbell and that in theirdelegates were selected upon nearness to the problem they fullythe basis of their past record of realized that it was best to keepachievement and it "could be" that the races separate. in the twenty years no colored 4-H

5 The National 4-H Congress, which worker's record had been outstanding
6 will be held in conjunction withing enough to qualify him as a
7 the International Livestock Show delegate.

It is made possible through donations. This, however, seemed inconsistent of the National Committee on Boys in the light of the record of and Girls Club Work, a volunteer 4-H worker Louis Simmons Jr. of group of business firms which in-Tewannea, Ind. cluded the Thomas E. Wilson Packing Company, the J. L. Kraft Cheese Company, the International Harvester Company, and others, of-State Conservation Camp, the State officials explained. During nine years of 4-H Simmons has won two loving cups, three straight trips to the Indiana championship in the National For-

After funds are made available by this committee, arrangements for the Congress are then turned over to a sub-committee of the Agriculture Department's Extension Services for completion. His prize-winning projects, according to Purdue University. His prize-winning projects, according to Purdue University. His prize-winning projects, according to Purdue University.

committee then extends invitations to the several States to send delegates to the Congress. Delegates selected are outstanding 4-H prize winners in their respective States and, while attending the Congress, enter their prizes for completion. Fairs and gardening.

The Washington Bureau of the NNPA News Service wrote Mr. Campbell and Mr. Mitchell inquiring whether their attitude in the matter of 4-H Club work among colored people had been properly presented by Mr. Fughum.

NO NEGROES IN 20 YEARS
During the past twenty years no colored 4-H worker has ever participated in the show.

any of the 280,000 colored 4-H Club members would participate in the contests this year. Miss Gertrude

contests this year, Miss Gertrude L. Warren, New England-born director of 4-H Club work, said that she preferred to have Mr. Fulghum answer all questions.

Upon being introduced to Mr. Fulghum by Miss Warren, the NNPA reporter extended his hand with a cheerful "How are you?" but Mr. Fulghum completely ignored the gesture, leaving the reporter leaning across his desk with outstretched palm.

Although the Agriculture Department has a large hand in fostering and promoting the work of the 4-H Clubs, he said, the actual control of the organization is in the hands of the States. *Sak 6-8-46*

He then added that he doubted very seriously if the States would allocate funds to send a colored 4-H worker to the Congress

The Sumter county boys, under the supervision and direction of F. M. Staley, local agent, consisted of Frank M. Staley, Jr., who won first place in judging poultry, making a perfect score of one hundred; J. C. Pace, of Sumter, won first place in egg grading demonstration, also first place in speaking contest; J. C. Bryant, of the Tabernacle School, won third place in painting demonstration. Milton Raven, of Plains Rosenwald School, won first place in farm crop test. The judging team, composed of James Paschal, Staley High; Frank M. Staley, Jr., Staley High, and J. C. Pace, Sumter, was awarded second place, making a team score of 275, lacking only five points of winning first place.

Negro Efforts In Liberty County

4-H CLUBS:
The annual County 4-H Club Short Course was held at the Liberty County 4-H Club camp with overwhelming success May 29-31. Sixty-three boys and girls from all parts of the county registered for the three-day course. Camilla Weems, State Agent or Negro Home Demonstration work, Augustus Hill, Assistant State 4-H Club Agent, Alexander Murse, State 4-H Club Agent and P. H. Stone, State Extension Agent for Negro Work, were present and had charge of instruction. The County and Home Demonstration Agents wish to express their appreciation to the Boards of Education, County Commissioners, parents and friends for making the work a success.

NEGRO CLUB MEMBERS BEGIN CAMPING PERIOD

Negro 4-H Club boys and girls, representing 44 counties, will spend a week at Camp Whispering Pines in the Crabtree Recreational Park at Cary. The camping period begins today and closes Friday.

About 65 campers, county workers and supervisors will take part in the daily schedule of activities, which includes instruction and recreation.

Directing the camp activities will be William C. Cooper, Negro State 4-H Club leader and Otis Buffalo, Negro district farm agent. The agents attending the meeting will serve as assistants. This is the sixth annual wildlife conservation conference to be conducted for Negro 4-H Club members.

izenship, stood at the foot of Lincoln Memorial and murmured these words. There was not a Negro among them. They were excluded by the Department of Agriculture state director of extension and the national extension service. Twenty-five young people became U. S. citizens, but their Negro fellow members, citizens for more than 300 years, were barred from the convention by their own government.

Oath Mockery
Chicago, Ill.
At Jim Crow Meet
Sept. 6-29 46

The purpose of the camp is to fur-bearing animals. The club members will learn identification characteristics, breeding, feeding and living habits, along with the control and protection methods to use.

Other studies during the camp period will include forest and forest products, ferns, shrubs and plant life, along with instruction about stones and stars.

The discussion periods, laboratory work and field trips during the camp will center around the study of the 4-H Citizenship

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The National 4-H Con-
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AG Department to Bar Negroes From Nat'l 4-H Meeting

Washington Tribune, W. C.
By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Staff Writer

(NNPA).—The Agriculture Department said last Thursday that no colored 4-H club members would be permitted to attend the National 4-H convention which it is sponsoring here June 11-18 because white Southerners would refuse to attend if colored members were invited.

In attempting to justify the Department's position in excluding colored 4-H club members from the convention Miss Gertrude L. Warren, director of 4-H work for the Agriculture Department, said it was not a case of discrimination but like Topsy, "the 4-H movement just grew up that way."

Explaining that plans were ready under way to sponsor a separate convention for 4-H workers at Tuskegee Institute, Miss Warren emphasized that had been "born in New England and did not believe in discrimination."

According to a report of state and district extension workers held here last June the Agriculture Department has experienced difficulty in getting colored boys and girls in the south to join 4-H clubs. Statistical data on colored 4-H workers prepared by Dr. Erwin H. Shinn, Agricultural Department specialist, show there are nearly 2,000,000 colored rural boys and girls who are eligible for membership, but at the time of the study the club had only a quarter million colored members.

Recognizing the lack of interest among colored youth, John W. Mitchell, colored field agent for the Agriculture Department, recommended last year that the program among colored 4-H workers be strengthened by appointment of a full time colored 4-H club leader in each of the states where there is a land-grant college and the appointment of two capable colored men on the Federal level to give their full time to the 4-H program.

The 4-H clubs are part of the Extension Service of the Agriculture Department which recently came under sharp criticism of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association when a delegation from that organization conferred here with Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson. The publishers strongly protested the inequitable distribution of federal funds in extension work and urged the Secretary to take action to insure an equitable distribution among colored people.

As guests of the government, the 4-H convention will be financed chiefly with federal funds. Mr. Fulghum explained that the exclusion of colored 4-H workers from the Congress not only met with the approval of white officials, who "understood" the problem, but also had the sanction of Thomas M. Campbell and J. W. Mitchell, colored Agricultural Department agents.

Mr. Fulghum said that in most cases involving colored 4-H workers the Department accepted the recommendations of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Campbell and that in their nearness to the problem they fully realized that it was best to keep the races separate. The Washington Bureau of the NNPA News Service wrote Mr. Campbell and Mr. Mitchell inquiring whether their attitudes in the matter of 4-H Club work among colored people had been properly represented by Mr. Fulghum.

In reply, Mr. Mitchell avoided answering the question but said he felt the writer was laboring under "certain misunderstandings and misapprehensions," and requested a conference. Mr. Campbell has not yet replied to the NNPA letter.

A Great Let-Down
Delmas Rushing, Jr., young white 4-H Club delegate to the National conference of the club now in session at Washington, in response to a question regarding the refusal to admit Negro delegates, declared: "I was never questioned regarding the matter. But if I had I would never have missed this trip for the world."

Thus we have it from two white southern youths that the thing was right and that it should never have been allowed to happen. That of course is all right for a feeling of sympathy and shame, too, but that in no sense explains under what circumstances prejudice was permitted to enter into the meeting sufficiently strong to keep Negroes from so much as attending under segregated conditions. Frankly speaking, Negro youth should not be encouraged by their teachers nor their parents nor their elders to grow in an atmosphere of segregation. Jim Crow and in-justice is absolutely no justification in such an affront to the Negroes who had a perfect moral right to be seated at the national 4-H club meeting. The time has come when Negroes must discontinue the practice of pushing into these national jim crow bodies, or otherwise which will not grant a respectable recognition and treatment to Negroes. Those issues should be settled once and for all time.

Advised By Negroes
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4-H Club Jim Crow Policy Universal

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Staff Writer

(NNPA) — The National 4-H Clubs, which will hold a lily-white convention here next June 11-18, under the auspices of the Agriculture Department, will also exclude colored 4-H workers from participation in the National 4-H Congress which will be held in Chicago in the fall in conjunction with the International Livestock Show.

The National 4-H Congress, the Packing Company, the J. L. Kraft Company, the Inter-National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, a volunteer in-group of business firms which included the Thomas E. Wilson for the Congress are then turned over to a sub-committee of the International Livestock Show. During the past twenty years no colored 4-H worker has ever participated in the show. When questioned as to whether any of the 280,000 colored 4-H club members would participate in the contests this year, Miss Gertrude L. Warren, New England-born director of 4-H Club work, said that she preferred to have southern-born Ralph Ful-

the 17 Southern States to discuss with extension leaders the wider participation of colored workers in the program.

The Department still would not fully accept responsibility for the exclusion of colored 4-H workers during the National Camp held here last June 11-18.

Pointing to the official notices sent to State leaders, the Department emphasized that the invitation to attend the Camp had been directed to all 4-H club workers and not just to white members of the club.

They added that if State delegations had arrived here with colored 4-H members mixed in with whites the government would have entertained them just as it did the lily-white delegation.

NEGRO CLUBSTERS FACE

BRIGHT FUTURE WITH CATTLE

By S. B. Seets, Negro County Agent

Eight boys and two girls, 4-H Club members, blazed a new trail in livestock production in Chambers County last week when they purchased ten Hereford steers from the Union Stock yards at Montgomery, Alabama.

These registered steers were bred on some of the best breeder farms in the Black Belt. Therefore at four and five months of age they weigh from four to five hundred pounds.

The Farmers & Merchants Bank of LaFayette, financed the calves for the clubsters with a very reasonable amount of interest. Each feeder has a sufficient amount of home-grown feed on hand to feed out his calves for the two district shows and the third annual Negro fat calf show in Montgomery, Alabama, April 27, 1947. At this show they will compete with some 500 4-H clubsters from other counties for prizes. Afterwards the calves will be auctioned off to the highest bidder.

Clubsters feeding calves are: Lillian Magby, Unity Model, Princella Adams, White Plains, John Louis Moss, Liberty, Arthur Martin, New Canaan, Chalton Bailey, Hopewell, J. A. Mackey, White Hall, Benson Drake, Welch, Joe Henry McFarlin, Welch, Jessie Gullette, Liberty, and Arthur Tinsley, New Canaan.

Beef industry is not a practice in Chambers County, but Negro agents believe that with plenty of home grown feeds of which the clubsters have on hand, along with skill in feeding and training, the clubsters can expect a nice profit. Each clubster is expecting to realize enough out of his project to purchase a good dairy calf

in order that they might fall in line with the Piedmont dairy pro-

n now on the way

4-H Records Needed

The Negro Extension Office is making a special effort to improve 4-H records. Two things are very important when it comes to the completion of 4-H club projects. The first is that every club member keeps a record on the work done. No project is complete if a record is not kept of it and submitted to the agents on the completion of the project. In the second place we need fuller and better prepared records. Each club member is urged to do a better job in making records this year than ever before. It will mean a lot to each club member and the program at large for each club to also give a general record of what it has done during the year.

Tennessee Lad
Shelby County
Makes \$3,000
Chicago, Ill.
At Curb Mart
Sat. 11-30-46

SHELBY COUNTY, Tenn. — A high school youth with plenty of ambition plus determination today is doing a \$3,000 a year business with a curb market farm near Memphis.

Clarence Harris, 4-H club youth of this county, got the idea for establishing his market from County Agent R. H. Brown, who has been doing extension work in the community for the past 28 years.

After observing the heavy traffic of workers who passed Clarence's home daily, Brown suggested last June that he might sell them some of the vegetables from his club garden and fruit from his family's pear, apple and peach trees.

Big Business

By the middle of July Clarence had sold enough vegetables and calves to formally establish his "4-H Club Roadside Market" where he permits all 4-H-ers to sell on it who wish to do so.

A year after the market was opened Clarence was grossing as much as \$20 per day during the peak season, and his books showed that he had done slightly more than \$3,000 in gross volume during the year.

In order to raise more of his own produce for market, Clarence began sharecropping 200 acres with his high school principal, putting in sweet corn, sweet potatoes, watermelons, cabbage, tomatoes, lima beans, string beans, cucumbers, beets, carrots, cotton, and corn. About 100 acres of pasture land were kept for his brood stock of 15 calves, which he bought this year. He hired hands for most of his cotton picking and chopping but did all the plowing himself with a tractor.

Clarence's desire now is to go to

college and learn all he can about livestock and dairying.

"Thirteen miles from Memphis is a good location for a dairy," he says. This, he asserts, of course, will be in addition to his original business at the curb market. There are still the Klans, Dr. Miller said, and mobilization of their foes is forcing them to fight back. They will not only oppose better race relations, but they will attack internal unity of interested organizations, the professor said.

Most tolerance victories have been on the state and local level, with federal legislation in the offing. FEPC will probably come up before the 80th Congress, as well as anti-lynch and anti-Jim Crow in housing and travel bills, although hope for passage is not so great.

Pressuring for action on the national level are such private groups as the Urban League, the League for Fair Play, the Union for Democratic Action, the YWCA and the YMCA. Unique among these groups is the American Council on Race Relations, which recently conducted a workshop with representatives of 50 organizations, to promote dissemination of favorable propaganda.

Action has been taken by four states, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Minnesota to insure equal civil rights. State-wide projects promoting civic or religious good will are being carried out in Maryland, Texas, Minnesota, and California. Similar projects on a regional basis include the Southern Regional Council, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, and others.

Most Progress In Cities

The fight for tolerance has been most effective in cities. The famous "Springfield Plan" has been applied in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Portland, Cleveland, Denver, Bloomfield, N. J., Dayton, Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, according to the League for Fair Play. Many cities have set up, or are considering civil rights bureaus or commissions on inter-group relations. Some municipalities have begun training policemen in how to cope with delicate group situations. In Youngstown, Ohio, recently 23 members of the force were trained in special techniques developed by the American Council on Race Relations. Police have received similar training in Detroit, Richmond, Calif., Minneapolis, and San Francisco, where the Ku Klux Klan charter was recently revoked.

In summing up the situation, Dr. Miller said, "Even the most conservative people see that American influence in the world cannot be effective if we violate our democracy at home."

Beggs Girl Wins 4-H
The Black & White
Savings Bond Award
Oklahoma City

Earcha Mae Johnson, Beggs 4-H club, won the Kerr Glass Coson award, a \$25.00 savings bond for her outstanding canning record, which was the best in the state.

For the past 2 years, Earcha Mae has done the home canning for her family, because of her mother's illness. She canned by the budget plan for a family of 4, canning a total of 533 quarts of project.

Besides her canning budget, Earcha Mae carried six other 4-H projects which include meal planning, home improvement, clothing, fat pig project, poultry and a fat beef project. *Sat. 12-31-46*

On October 10, 1946 at the Junior Fat Livestock Show, she grand champion in the fat contest; her beef animal placed 5th in the contest. These two projects netted her \$214.78 profit.

On April 26, 1946, Earcha Mae entered the state dairy team demonstration contest with her team-mate, Glenola Tate, winning the county championship in the Dairy demonstration, and placed 2nd in the state contest in demonstrations. The National Dairy Council awarded the team \$20.00 for this achievement.

Earcha Mae is a senior at the Wheatley high school at Beggs, and leader of the pep squad.

Negro 4-H Clubs Organized Here

Several Negro 4-H Clubs have been organized in Spalding County by T. R. Mell, Negro county agent. The farm agent began his work here in September. Before starting the program for the Negro youth of the county plans were discussed with county leaders and business men.

Generous donations from citizens of the county made it possible for the 4-H Club members to start their chicken and pig projects.

The following donations were acknowledged today by county agent Mell:

Tip Top Service Station \$25.00; Searcy and Co. \$40.00; Spalding Knitting Mills \$50.00; Griffin Grocery Co., \$50.00; Dundee Mills \$50.00; Pomona Products Co. \$50.00; Griffin Knitting Mills \$25.00; Dove-down Hosiery Mills \$25.00; H. V. Kell Co., \$50.00; Highland Mills \$25.00; Thomaston Cotton Mills \$50.00; Atlanta Life Insurance Co. \$25.00; City Wholesale Co. \$25.00; Spalding Lumber Co. \$25.00; Wynne Jewelry Co. \$5.00; Dr. B. H. Atkinson, \$5.00. Other business firms and business men have indicated they will back the program with

In addition to making a cash donation Walter Graefe, of Pomona Products Co., will give prizes to the boys producing turnip salad and pimientos.

The Griffin Daily News donated 25 baby chicks, bought from the Spalding Hatchery, to 25 boys to start the chicken project.

3 1946

Future Farmers of America (FFA)

A. and T. Students *Defender* Get Farm Awards *Chicago, Ill.*

GREENSBORO, N. C.—For their notable contributions to American farm life and scientific farming, two students specializing in agriculture at the A. and T. College in Greensboro, N. C., were notified last week by the Future Farmers of America Foundation of their selection as national winners in the contest sponsored by the organization to improve living conditions in rural communities. *Sat. 12-28-46*

The A. and T. students receiving the coveted awards were Daniel Smith, sophomore from Fayetteville, N. C., and William Glover, freshman from Durham, N. C.

Report Negro Increase In Agricultural Dept.

WASHINGTON—A summary report showing that Negro employment in the U. S. Department of Agriculture has nearly doubled since 1939 but still comprises only 3.3 per cent of the department's total personnel was prepared this week by Dr. Ernest M. Norris, assistant to the personnel director of the Department of Agriculture.

The report places total full time employment of the department at 65,202 as of September, 1945. Of these, 2,119 are Negroes.

Conservation

Gets Awards For Negroes

Soil Contest Pays Colored Farmers

The supervisors of the Middle Western Ocmulgee River Soil Conservation District have recently announced the winners in the District Negro Soil Conservation contest for colored farmers.

Out of seven cash prizes offered, four Bibb County farmers won prizes, as follows:

John Middlebrooks, the best acre of crotalaria, \$10; John Taylor, the best acre of kobe lespedeza, \$10; Semeriah Davis, best acre of pines planted, \$10; Sylvester Daniels, the best acre of kudzu, \$17.50.

Winners in other counties of the district were Ed Lindsey, Peach County, Fort Valley, for the best acre of lespedeza serica, \$17.50; Sib Newsome, Taylor County, Reynolds, for the best acre of winter legumes, \$10; Jessie Peavy, Macon County, Montezuma, for the best acre of pasture, \$25.

ASSISTED BY FSA

The last three winners are not only co-operating with the district soil conservation program but are being assisted by the Farm Security Administration whose personnel has greatly helped these Negro farmers in establishing a number of soil conservation practices on their farms.

The First National Bank and Trust Company, of Macon, furnished \$100 to the supervisors of the district for promoting this contest.

These cash awards will be delivered to the winning contestants by an official of the bank at a program, Farm and Home Tour, that will be held by the local farm and home agents, S. H. Lee and M. L. Wesley, State Extension Service representatives. The program will be held at the Pleasant Grove

school on July 25, at which time a supervisor of the district will take part on the program and will award the cash prizes.

Theodore P. McLean, Bibb County soil conservationist, states that the above winning contestants will compete in the Soil Conservation Jamboree in Hancock County on Aug. 2. This affair will be statewide.

COLORED FARMERS SEE MODERN FARM

Practically all the colored farmers in the Brookman community met at Greely Wright's farm Monday afternoon to look at the soil conservation work he has done on his farm this year.

The kobe lespedeza in his pasture where ordinarily only weeds grow created a lot of interest. The partially completed field drainage system saved him this year, Wright said. He did it all with his turn plow by plowing the fields in lands about 50 feet wide while preparing the field for his crops. It didn't take any more work but plowing just a little different way made the difference in making a crop and making no crop, Wright said.

Another outstanding exhibit Wright showed his neighbors was how much better the corn was which was planted after blue lupine than the other corn.

Wright insisted that this is the first decent crop he has had in six years and he contributes a great deal of his success to following the soil conservation plan made for him by B. D. Pinckney, the local soil conservationist.

A BID FOR MORE ECONOMIC security for Negroes was revealed last week through the new home market system, Newark, N. J., in a plant to open a larger market for Negro farmers by establishing canning and bottling industries throughout America.

Headed by Evans K. Davis, the \$100,000 corporation envisions greater economic security for Negroes by the establishment of Negro industries, directed by skilled and well-trained Negro personnel.

Push Rural Industries

North Carolina took a long step forward recently when it finally got under way with a new and well-directed program to promote rural industries all over the state. Everywhere there is a new realization of the tremendous truth which George H. Stephenson stated so effectively 25 years ago and which The Progressive Farmer has reprinted repeatedly since that time as follows: "The tendency of the civilization is to make of the farmer a producer of raw mate-

rial solely, with the manufacturing and distribution entirely in the hands of the highly organized, but not necessarily efficient, urban centers. No industry or nation can long survive solely on a basis of production of raw materials, leaving in other hands the marketing of the material in its raw state, as well as the manufacturing and final distribution to the ultimate consumer. It is the history of both nations and industries following this course, that the producer of the raw materials becomes steadily poorer, while the distributor and manufacturer become richer and more powerful."

The need for more rural industries is made doubly emphatic by a great surplus of rural population right at a time when increasing mechanization is lessening the need for human labor on the farm. In September Clemson College issued a press release describing a South Carolina condition which is perhaps equally true of North Carolina and Virginia:

"At present rates of population increase and employment in South Carolina, only 46 per cent of the white farm boys and 35 per cent of the Negro farm boys reaching maturity between 1940 and 1950 will be needed to replace farm workers who die or retire. We need more rural industries to provide more work for Southern farm boys and girls who will thus be driven off the farms. More rural industries are also needed to provide higher wages for skilled workers than ordinary farm labor will ever command.—University of North Carolina News Letter.

Negro Farmer Wins Southern Title For Picking Cotton

GREENVILLE, Miss., Oct. 3—(AP)—New Southern cotton-picking champion is Edgar White, 36-year-old Negro farmer from Le-flore County.

White picked 46 pounds of cotton in one hour at the Southern Cotton-Picking Festival contest held at the Delta Experiment Station near here yesterday. He will go to Blytheville, Ark., Thursday to try his flying fingers in the national eliminations.

The champions' expenses are to be paid by the Delta Cotton Council.

Only four pounds behind the winner was Troy Smith, 17-year-old Negro 4-H Club member who took first prize in the 4-H division.

White won over a field of 73 expert pickers and was awarded a cash prize of \$200, while Smith received \$100. Cotton pickers from Louisiana and eight counties in Mississippi participated.

Two Negro Farmers Cited in Conservation

Two Putnam County Negro farmers received awards this week in the Ben Hubert Soil Conservation District was organized and contests. Robert Patterson, was a technician was placed in Putnam first place winner in the kudzu contest, and William Baker, received second place in the pasture improvement contest.

Robert Patterson, 46 years old, living in the Godfrey Community farm. His plan was the sixteenth is the proud owner of an 84 acre farm. He has a wife and eleven children. He learned the value of kudzu as a soil building and forage crop while working on the WPA several years ago.

About the first of March, Robert requested the Piedmont Soil Conservation District to make a plan of soil conservation work on his farm. About the same time he learned about the Ben Hubert Contest for the best acre of Kudzu.

There were about ten acres of class six land on his farm, on which Kudzu was planted. So he stuck his neck way out with a determination to win. He followed land preparation and planting instructions precisely. Three hundred fifty pounds of 4-8-6 fertilizer were drilled in rows before planting the Kudzu. Robert trusted his luck to continuous cultivating and hoeing the Kudzu. He planted corn between the Kudzu rows to encourage him to cultivate it.

He was thrilled when he learned the judges had awarded him first place for the best acre of Kudzu in the district. Robert was asked what he thought of his soil conservation plan, "I expect to follow it in detail," he answered.

William Baker is a veteran citizen of Putnam County, some 65 years old, born and reared on a farm in Putnam Co. He has long been interested in dairying and general farming.

William Baker has a fine herd of Jersey cows and a pure bred Jersey bull. He is one of the few farmers who has some of the direct blood lines of early imported Jer-

sey cows made by the late B. W. Hunt.

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He was thrilled when he learned the judges had awarded him first place for the best acre of Kudzu in the district. Robert was asked what he thought of his soil conservation plan, "I expect to follow it in detail," he answered.

William Baker is a veteran citizen of Putnam County, some 65 years old, born and reared on a farm in Putnam Co. He has long been interested in dairying and general farming.

William Baker has a fine herd of Jersey cows and a pure bred Jersey bull. He is one of the few farmers who has some of the direct blood lines of early imported Jer-

Negro Farmers Get Cash Awards

**\$100 in Cash Prizes Are Given
In Soil Conservation Contest**

The awarding of \$100.00 in cash prizes offered in the Negro Soil Conservation contest and sponsored by the Supervisors of the Middle Western Ocmulgee River Soil Conservation District took place at the Pleasant Grove school and home tour, conducted by the local farm and home agents, S. H. Lee and M. L. Wesley, State Extension Service representatives.

A. C. Richardson, supervisor of the Middle Western Ocmulgee River Soil Conservation District and president of the Georgia Association of Soil Conservation District Supervisors, congratulated the prize winners for their interest, hard work and enthusiasm in the soil conservation program. He stated that their future as farmers in Middle Georgia depended on their taking care of their land. The adoption of the District Soil Conservation program is the only way every acre of land can be put to its best use and produce the greatest possible yield.

Dr. W. G. Lee of the First National Bank and Trust Company of Macon awarded the seven cash prizes to farmers in Bibb, Macon, Peach and Taylor Counties for the best acre of lespedeza, winter legume, crotalaria, kudzu, pasture, planted pines, etc.

Dr. Lee stated that he realized years ago that the preservation of our soils was very necessary if we were to continue to stay in the farming business. On delivering the cash awards, Dr. Lee requested each winner not to be content with just one acre, but spread these soil conservation practices over the entire farm.

Prizes were awarded to the following co-operators:

Ed Lindsey, Peach County, lespedeza sericea, \$17.50; Sib Newsome, Taylor County, winter legumes, \$10; Jessie Peavy, Macon County, permanent pasture, \$25.

Bibb County led all the counties in the district as to number of prizes, as follows:

John Middlebrooks, crotalaria, \$10; John Taylor, kobe lespedeza, \$10; Semeria Davis, pine seedlings, \$10; Sylvester Daniels, kudzu, \$17.50.

All of the above farmers are co-operators of the district, having a soil conservation plan on their farm.

Theodore P. McLean, Bibb County soil conservationist, states that all of these winning contestants will compete in the State Soil Conservation Jamboree in

Hancock County on Aug. 13, at which time state prizes will be awarded and state winners declared. McLean will accompany the winners from Bibb County in these soil conservation practices to the jamboree.

There are plenty of good landowners who will furnish you with a home and land. If you are of good character and willing to work on a farm you can raise cows, pigs, chickens and be independent. With good schools, electric lights, a young man can soon become a good farmer as well as a good citizen. Go to the farm where you will be happy.

Sim. 11-24-46
Atlanta, Ga. L. C. GREEN.

Today the American Farmer stands within the door-way of a new day. A day of Chemurgy and advance technology, of improved production and distribution techniques, of high labor efficiency through improved farm machinery, of quick-freezing canning and dehydration of farm products, of expanded cooperation between rural and urban populations; and finally a world of more skilled, more progressive and more highly educated farmers than has ever been known.

Under stimulus of these advantages he has been able to help feed the nations of the world.

Our surpluses and more have disappeared with the unrelenting demand of war. Yet if we judge the future by the past, no intelligent farmer thinks prices and demands for his products will endure more than a few years. We had surpluses before the war and we shall have them again when the nations of the world are able to feed themselves.

Our farm boys who have returned from the battle fronts of Europe and Asia are asking these questions: "Where do we go from here?" As a new day dawns in agriculture, must farmers face crop reduction regimentation and parity payments? "Can this be the only remedy for the great production power of American Agriculture?"

My friends, Science and Industry tell us there is a solution, a better way of life. Yes, there is another answer. Scientists and chemists, cooperating with industry, are con-

verting the farmers' products of the soil into materials of commerce. This, in a word, is "Chemurgy." Chemurgy is the "Atomic Bomb of Agriculture." It is chemistry at work—at work for the farmer and industry, devising thousands of things for better living.

We can tell this magic story with three gallons of milk, nature's most perfect food. The first gallon we drink, eat as cheese, or spread on bread as butter. Chemurgy makes a gay-knitted suit, a sweater, a dress or felt hat from the second gallon. The third gallon becomes a can of paint, a tube of glue, bathroom and kitchen fixtures, lamp shades, billiard balls, or piano keys.

Henry Ford has been a pioneer in the development of the soybean, once used only for food, which is now being processed for its plastic use in the electric and mechanical field. The distribution bases and plug of that electric light switch over there, the panels on your automobile and airplane dashboard, your timing gears, are all made from this miracle bean.

Chemist Charles H. Herty has found a use for vast areas of fast-growing Southern pine. Through ten years of tireless effort he has perfected the process of converting worthless slash pine into paper and thus a new industry was born which has transformed many sections of the southland.

A Negro Chemist, George Washington Carver, saw peanuts and sweet potatoes rotting in the fields. As a result, he derived from them more than two hundred useful products, including oils, rubber and alcohol.

Through Chemurgy we have found a way to convert a greater portion of things farmers raise into things people use. From farm chemurgy come many things: oils for enamel, paints, waterproof goods, glycerine and explosives and numerous plastic goods.

Coming to pass before our very eyes is the chemist's claim that alcohol will afford the cheapest source of synthetic rubber, at a price even lower than natural rubber. Blended with gasoline this alcohol can be used as a fuel to run our farm tractors, trucks, and cars, and as a super fuel for the increasing swarm of airplanes. Dr. William Hale says, "Ethyl alcohol is the chemical agent with which man will banish idle hands and idle acres."

Another outstanding example of Chemurgy is the utilization of the by-product, bageese, the fiber left from sugar cane after being crushed in the mill, for a tough hard plastic panel called kanex and celotex insulation board. Cotton fabric membrane to be used on road beds in post war years offers a potential market for seven to ten million bales of cotton. Chicken feathers are being used to make cloth, fabric and thread from which ladies' finest dresses are made.

Chemurgy is not a new idea. It was envisioned by our great chemists more than a decade ago, and has only begun to multiply the blessings of mankind. Henry Ford says, "The time is coming when the farmer in addition to feeding the nation will become the supplier of the materials used in Industry. Industry and agriculture are natural partners; Industry will suffer from lack of employment of its men; while Agriculture will suffer from lack of a market for its produce. Bringing them together heals the ailments of both."

Thrust into the midst of an industrial revolution by war, we are entering an era of new materials. We are passing from the age of metals to the age of plastics. Since peace has come again and wartime discoveries are now being turned to peace time uses, these materials born through chemurgy will revolutionize our way of life.

An ancient Bible story tells how six disciples of Jesus had fished all night long without a catch. Jesus appeared unto them and said, "Cast down your net on the right side of the ship." Heeding the words of Jesus, they cast down their net and were unable to draw it up for the multitude of fish.

In the light of their magic knowledge, chemurgists are telling us to cast down our net on the right side,

Buy Land

Editor Constitution: Young men—buy land and go to the farm, both black and white. Hundreds of good, smart young men of both races are wasting time and life by hanging around towns. Think what a farm means to you. If you will tickle Old Mother Nature she will smile on you and return your labor three-fold.

You say, yes, I would like to go back to the farm, but I have no money to buy a farm. That is all stuff—our government will back you in obtaining a farm.

There are plenty of good landowners who will furnish you with a home and land. If you are of good character and willing to work on a farm you can raise cows, pigs, chickens and be independent. With good schools, electric lights, a young man can soon become a good farmer as well as a good citizen. Go to the farm where you will be happy.

Sim. 11-24-46
Atlanta, Ga. L. C. GREEN.

"A New Day For The American Farmer"

By Bobby Porterfield, Powder Springs, Georgia
(Southern Regional Contest Winner)

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Under stimulus of these advantages he has been able to help feed the nations of the world. Our surpluses and more have disappeared with the unrelenting demand of war. Yet if we judge the future by the past, no intelligent farmer thinks prices and demands for his products will endure more than a few years. We had surpluses before the war and we shall have them again when the nations of the world are able to feed themselves.

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A Negro Chemist, George Washington Carver, saw peanuts and sweet potatoes rotting in the fields. As a result, he derived from them more than two hundred useful products, including oils, rubber and alcohol.

Through Chemurgy we have found a way to convert a greater portion of things farmers raise into things people use. From farm chemurgy come many things: oils for enamel, paints, waterproof goods, glycerine and explosives and numerous plastic goods.

Coming to pass before our very eyes is the chemist's claim that alcohol will afford the cheapest source of synthetic rubber, at a price even lower than natural rubber. Blended with gasoline this alcohol can be used as a fuel to run our farm tractors, trucks, and cars, and as a super fuel for the increasing swarm of airplanes. Dr. William Hale says, "Ethyl alcohol is the chemical agent with which man will banish idle hands and idle acres."

Another outstanding example of Chemurgy is the utilization of the by-product, bageese, the fiber left from sugar cane after being crushed in the mill, for a tough hard plastic panel called kanex and celotex insulation board. Cotton fabric membrane to be used on road beds in post war years offers a potential market for seven to ten million bales of cotton. Chicken feathers are being used to make cloth, fabric and thread from which ladies' finest dresses are made.

Chemurgy is not a new idea. It was envisioned by our great chemists more than a decade ago, and has only begun to multiply the blessings of mankind. Henry Ford says, "The time is coming when the farmer in addition to feeding the nation will become the supplier of the materials used in Industry. Industry and agriculture are natural partners; Industry will suffer from lack of employment of its men; while Agriculture will suffer from lack of a market for its produce. Bringing them together heals the ailments of both."

Thrust into the midst of an industrial revolution by war, we are entering an era of new materials. We are passing from the age of metals to the age of plastics. Since peace has come again and wartime discoveries are now being turned to peace time uses, these materials born through chemurgy will revolutionize our way of life.

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In the light of their magic knowledge, chemurgists are telling us to cast down our net on the right side,

that from the sea of farm abundance we might help solve the great national unemployment of industry and the lack of markets for our agricultural produce.

My friends, do not misunderstand me. I have not attempted to propose an absolute and complete solution to the ills of Agriculture and Industry. However, I do see in the ever-broadening use of farm products in industry a new day of which our forefathers never dreamed. I see the materials of agriculture, the knowledge of chemistry, and the skill of industry working together for the New Day that is dawning for the American Farmer.

VIEWS and ♦ *Reviews* ♦

By **GEORGE S. SCHUYLER.**



From my old friend Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, president of Georgia State College, comes an interesting letter throwing more light on the possibility existing in country life in that allegedly benighted State for colored farmers. all over Georgia. Nearly \$1,000 in prizes will be awarded to the Georgia Negro farmer who is adjudged to have made the best record for the year in soil improvement and farm production. Certificates of merit will be awarded to men who are not afraid to do things for themselves."

He writes: "Greensboro, Ga., the county seat of Greene County, Negroes in Georgia, the remainder of the South, and almost is eighty miles southeast of Atlanta and twenty miles north of Loganywhere in the rest of the country could do as Dr. Hubert suggests Cabin Center, which is located in Hancock, an adjoining county, and as his Log Cabin Community demonstrates. I have never heard of The Federal Government has spent millions of dollars through the white people preventing them from doing so, despite traveling ex-FSA in recent years equipping farms for hundreds of white people extensively over the country and reading the public prints carefully and colored people who live in Greene County. But this somewhat for many years. Quite the contrary. And yet our weekly newspapers impractical leadership leaves the people not able to demonstrate and our national organizations do not encourage them in any way, common-sense farming methods. although they devote much time and energy to berating Bilbo, Rankin

"At Log Cabin we have made a modest beginning in developing the poll tax, the FEPC scuttling and other evils which, even if hens that will lay eggs when eggs are scarce—in the fall and winter eliminated, could not do nearly as much to improve the Negro's seasons. When I reached the Cabin for my Christmas vacation, I economic status as several thousand well-managed farms and ranches found our hens laying an average of 165 eggs a day. A recent front-meeting the best competition and supplying consumers' needs, North, page article in the Hancock weekly paper spoke of an "egg famine" South, East and West.

In Hancock County. The Atlanta Journal carried a release stating That more Negroes have not done so is a severe indictment of that this famine did not include Log Cabin Community (colored) Negro leadership.

where eggs were plentiful in the heart of winter. At the demon- stration center, Log Cabin hens lay about a crate every two days. Plans call for the development of a pedigreed baby chick center that will supply the public.

5-18-41

Negro Succeed In Georgia

"When I approached two wholesale and retail grocers in Greensboro to sell eggs, their faces registered surprise: 'Are you buying up these eggs?' they asked. When they were told that these eggs were produced on farms belonging to Negroes, they appeared astounded. They seemed surprised and pleased to know that Negroes were interested in producing and marketing eggs. On the 27th of December, we delivered ninety-five dozens of eggs and received a cash price of sixty cents a dozen. Eggs are being retailed all over Hancock and Greene Counties from the Center at seventy-five cents a dozen. My small backyard flock of chickens at the college, near Savannah, produces an average of seven dozen eggs a day. The people, black and white, come for eggs. We could easily have sold 100 dozen here at seventy cents a dozen during the past week. While selling eggs, opportunity is provided to sell personalities.

"Eggs, fresh and clean, open doorways to the people who have influence in the community. The ability to produce these eggs when needed, evidences to thinking people a kind of leadership that everyone welcomes. It is certainly the type of leadership that we sorely need."

"One year ago I visited the Parmenter Red Chicken Farm, two miles from Franklin, Mass. This Yankee, Parmenter, has developed a hen that holds the world's record. Parmenter's hen laid 355 eggs in 357 days. The business employs twenty-six people. Parmenter owns 20,000 pedigreed hens. He sold last year over 1,000,000 baby chicks at prices ranging from forty cents to \$5 for each chick. He sold out his capacity last year for the entire spring season before December 31, 1944. He had to return thousands of dollars because he was unable to supply the demand. Parmenter eggs are sought in every community in the U. S. A. No one cares particularly about Parmenter, except that he represents the best in poultry.

"There is not on record a single Negro who is prepared to market on a large scale, pedigreed chicks of his own breeding. There is an unlimited cash market for pedigreed chickens. What is hindering a Negro in this field? Beef and dairy cattle, hogs and crops of all

kinds offer superior advantages and opportunities to Negroes. Race prejudice tends to fade when white people find Negroes in possession of products, produced by Negroes, in competition with the best brains and skill of white people. You are almost alone in your challenging appeal to colored folks to demonstrate their claim to leadership by successful competition in fields now already open to them where realistic leadership counts. Mouth-filling words without practical achievements get us nowhere.

"At Log Cabin Center in August 1946, there will be a Soil Conservation Prize Jamboree for Negro farmers (who) will come from all over Georgia. Nearly \$1,000 in prizes will be awarded to the Georgia Negro farmer who is adjudged to have made the best record for the year in soil improvement and farm production. Certificates of merit will be awarded to men who are not afraid to do things for themselves."

Negroes in Georgia, the remainder of the South, and almost anywhere in the rest of the country could do as Dr. Hubert suggests, and as his Log Cabin Community demonstrates. I have never heard of white people preventing them from doing so, despite traveling extensively over the country and reading the public prints carefully for many years. Quite the contrary. And yet our weekly newspapers and our national organizations do not encourage them in any way, although they devote much time and energy to berating Bilbo, Rankin, the poll tax, the FEPC scuttling and other evils which, even if eliminated, could not do nearly as much to improve the Negro's economic status as several thousand well-managed farms and ranches meeting the best competition and supplying consumers' needs, North, South, East and West.

g That more Negroes have not done so is a severe indictment of
b) Negro leadership.

Negro Succeed In Georgia

An Experiment station for Negroes—A Most Fertile, Far-reaching and Potentially Fruitful Idea—Editor Carey Williams of Greensboro Herald-Journal Would Provide the Million Negroes Opportunity to Help Develop Georgia

BY BENJAMIN F. HUBERT

In Greensboro, Ga., Editor Carey Williams, edits and publishes the Herald-Journal. In a recent thoughtful challenging editorial he urged that the State of Georgia establish an experiment station for colored people. Columnist Channing Cope in the Atlanta Constitution on September 16 in commending Mr. Williams' editorial agreed that there is urgent need for an experiment station controlled and manned by black folks that will function and lend its influence toward investigation and ex-

Editor Carey Williams

Editor Carey Williams is a native son of the "Red Hills" of Middle Georgia. He is son of the late "Jim Williams" who founded the Herald-Journal over forty years ago. He is a brother of Cranston Williams of New York, who is general manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. All of the Williams love Georgia, their native state. Editor Carey Williams is a graduate of the University of Georgia. He is listed in "Who's Who in America." He edits and publishes weekly paper in Greene, Taliaferro and Columbus counties.

counties. He is a member of the executive committee of the Georgia Newspaper Association. Editor Williams' forceful editorial comments are widely and favorably read. Mr. Williams wears no man's collar. He thinks originally and writes fearlessly and courageously what he thinks. In his originality, his far-seeing vision, his loyalty to the South, and his great moral courage, he represents the fertile hope of Georgia and the South.

Negro Experiment Station

For many years, white people have urged black people to remain on the farms in the South and work out their own salvation. But never before have leading white folks pleaded for enlightened opportunity for black men and women to pioneer, for themselves, in finding out ways, means and methods of promoting a more satisfying life on the farms. Millions of black folks want to make their contribution. Colored people have not had even a minor part in learning how best to improve the soil, farm, home, garden, farm crops, chickens, hogs, dairy and beef cattle. They know far too little about forestry and how to live happily in the woods behind the hills. Negroes in the South must wait on white folks, for them to find the best and most effective methods of contributing to higher standards of living for black folks.

Editor Williams suggests that the experiment station be located at Log Cabin Center in Hancock county. Well, why not? Certainly black men and women in this community through the sponsorship, co-operation and leadership of Georgia State College have by their own experiments and investigations demonstrated beyond question how colored people on the farms can lift themselves by their own efforts to higher levels of living. They have shown how a satisfying life on the farms for black people can be made to offset these sons and grandsons of the lure of highly congested urban ex-slave parents have pointed the way to a more prosperous and happy life on the land. It would be whole some stimulation to Georgia people—black and white—to build a great State Experiment Station on this foundation at Log Cabin that black folks have already initiated and made to serve Georgia and the nation.

What Thinking Folks Say

In a letter to Columnist Channing Cope of the Atlanta Constitution, H. C. Meadows, Dahlgren, Ga., says, "The most commendable idea—keep writing until that negro station is fully equipped and going. I predict that they will be sufficiently efficient that this station will continue to serve Georgia to honor your memory long after you are gone."

Dr. Ambrose L. Surrie, professor of education of New York University, after a recent visit to Log Cabin Center, writes to the hostess, "I have so often thought of you and your distinguished brother, since my all-too-brief visit to the summer school at Log Cabin Center. That is a satisfying center of interest to all who aspire to do, and to be! You deserve the heartfelt gratitude of all Georgia citizens for what you have done, are doing, and will do, through the beneficent influences that go out from the center to benefit and bless all alike—white and colored—who share directly and indirectly the benefits—may you all be long spared to do more."

[illegible]

Negro Students Set Pace
 For Soil Building Program
Sept. 22, 1946
Macon, Ga.
Telegraph

Lizella School Reveals Program For Conervation

The Pleasant Grove School in the Lizella community is setting a good example in improvement practices on the school grounds according to Theodore P. McLean, Negro soil conservationist of Bibb County and the Middle Western Ocmulgee River Soil Conservation District.

Last spring the Negro students of the school, aided by farmers of the community, planted one and one-tenth acres of crotalaria on the school grounds as a demonstration of what can be done on the deep sandy lands of their community.

BEST SOIL BUILDER

According to District Conservationist W. C. Huggins, crotalaria is the best soil building crop that can be grown during summer months on deep sandy land and there is a large group of Negro farmers in the Pleasant Grove community whose lands would be greatly benefitted by crotalaria plantings.

McLean said that the demonstration encouraged more than 90 per cent of the Negro farmers to broadcast crotalaria in practice. All their corn after the last plowing or behind other crops. One farmer in that community, John Middlebrooks, won a district and state prize with his crotalaria.

SEED HARVEST SET

The growth on the school grounds now is about waist high and is seeded to the extent that enough seed may be harvested in the next four or five weeks to distribute to the farmers of the area for planting one to two acres per farm. A winter cover crop will follow the harvesting of the crotalaria seed by the students at the school, McLean said.

These are two of the practices among the many that count toward the prize contest on soil conservation which the Macon newspapers are sponsoring. Prizes amounting to \$500 will be given on the basis of the percentage a farmer earns above his soil building allowance.

Two teachers in the Pleasant Grove School, Lillia C. Davis and Mary George, originated the idea of planting a soil building crop on the school grounds. McLean assisted with securing seed, fertilizer and supervising methods of planting.

*Sept. 22, 1946 Macon, Ga.
Telegraph*



SOIL IMPROVEMENT—Theodore P. McLean, Negro soil conservationist in Bibb County, looks over the stand of crotalaria in the school yard at Pleasant Grove (Negro) School in the Lizella community. Students of the school planted the crop, aided by adult farmers of the area, and the seed will be harvested to distribute among the Negro farmers for planting. (Soil Conservation photo.)

Negro Farm Program Progresses

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Constitution State News Service.

CAIRO, Oct. 28—The Grady County Veterans' Farm Training Program for Negroes is making rapid progress in setting up farm enterprises here for this Fall. The class started early in September and recently organized a Grady County Agricultural Association.

The objectives of this organization are: to practice the live-at-home program, the buying and selling of farm products co-operatively, the practice of soil and home improvement and the development of useful and active citizens.

News 10-29-46
The group elected C. J. Walden, President; J. C. Jackson, Vice President; J. H. Herring, Treasurer, and H. J. Lancaster, Secretary and Advisor.

H. J. Lancaster, who is teacher-supervisor of the training course for Negroes in this county, states that three-fourths of the members enrolled in the program are owners of land or are buying land.

Grady Agricultural Association Off To Fine Beginning

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
News 10-29-46
CAIRO, Ga. — (SNS) — The Grady County Agricultural Association organized this fall early in September by the Grady County Veterans Farm Training Program for Negroes is making rapid progress.

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Other officers of the association are: C. J. Walden, president; J. C. Jackson, vice-president; J. H. Herring, treasurer.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

December

MIRROR, MIRROR!

Which Finest Of Them All? Buds, That Is

King David McLendon, a Negro who raises roses with five-foot stems and daisies as big as silver dollars, is going to get that Negro in Ohio told about who is the best flower raiser.

"He's had an article in one of those papers up there about his flowers," graying McLendon said yesterday, "and I want to let him know that I've got finer flowers right here in Georgia than he ever had. He knows about agriculture, but he doesn't know anything about horticulture. I know 'em both," King David beamed, confidently. "Mr. James D. Robinson and all the white people at the bank are for me and are backing my flower project."

King David believes raising flowers is closely linked with Christianity and terms his own begonias, geraniums and snapdragons as "the prettiest you will ever see in your life."

He has worked at the First National Bank for 25 years and each afternoon he goes home to work on the flowers in his backyard.

When asked how he grows such large and beautiful flowers, King David says, "I just talks to 'em."

He lives at 298 Ashby St., N. W., with his wife, Estella, who he says used to help with the flowers but decided she could help more by getting a job and buying plants for his studies.

RALPH T. JONES

The Constitution

Cotton Is 40 Cents.

Atlanta, Ga.

Where Are Pickers?

Wed. 10-16-46

A week ago we drove to Columbia, S. C., and back again. Went by way of Thomson, Augusta and Aiken, S. C. Returned on route through Greenwood, S. C., Elberton, Athens and Monroe. One day going, one day in Columbia and one returning.

No, we did not go to see a football game. Had other reasons. As we drove along the highways, by pine woods and cultivated farms, perhaps the most noticeable thing of all were the numerous wide fields of cotton ripe for picking.

We thought, as we drove, of the price of cotton this year. Almost 40 cents a pound, isn't it?

So we wondered why so few were in the fields, harvesting the snow-white staple. Field after field, thickly dotted with the white bolls, and only on rarest occasions any workers picking. Only two or three times on the entire journey did we see cotton pickers at work and then only three or four to a field. Ten fields lonely, untouched, for one where picking was in process.

Truly, the harvest was ripe but the workers were few.

How long is it since the South saw cotton prices go so high? Each unpicked boll, this year, will be financial tragedy for the South. Each pound left to rot in the fields will be economic loss.

Yet, by the looks of things, not pounds, but many bales, are going to be left upon the stalk.

Picking Machines?

We see, pictured in the papers, mechanical pickers which are, no doubt, as efficient as their inventors claim. But you can't possibly have enough of these machines, this year, to pick more than a small fraction of the crop. The real reliance, as of old, must be upon the nimble fingers of the men and the women and the children who go into the fields.

Some day, when materials and labor are sufficient to put great new factories into steady production, there may be machines enough to pick almost all the crop. Not, to be sure, the little fields of the little farmers, the patches on the hillsides and around the cabin door. We will have to go in for great acreage in one field, if the cotton pickers are to be economically efficient.

But today, as said, there are many fields, large but with neither human nor machine fingers to do the harvesting.

Perhaps the workers, tempted by the high prices, will come. Perhaps we passed those fields on days exceptional. Perhaps, on another day, we should have seen hundreds at work, instead of a dozen or two.

But, when we saw those ripe fields, the lonely, empty appearance hinted too much at tragic loss for feelings to be comfortable as we passed.

Where Are They?

Perhaps, as said, there will be, before the loss is heavy, sufficient workers to gather the crop.

Perhaps, though, the empty fields are but the evidence of a trend which has been talked about, been whispered, been hinted for months past.

That trend is among the Negro population, the farm-working Negroes of the rural areas, who constitute the great bulk of those who, in past years, have picked the cotton.

They whisper the Negroes are leaving the South in greater numbers than ever before.

They have told of quiet meetings, in various places, where labor-seekers from other parts of the country have painted glowing pictures of the opportunities that await the man or woman who will work, white or Negro. (Against the law, to be sure, but many laws are broken, aren't they?)

Then, they say, from areas where such meetings have been held, scores and hundreds of Negroes have quietly gathered together what belongings they could, sold whatever they could market of their possessions, have disappeared from the places which have known them, between dark and dawn. Whole families, in some instances. By ones and twos and threes in others.

Fear?

Some say the Negroes fear reprisals for their voting in the last Democratic State primary. No real reason to fear on this score, we know. But who can reassure a nervous Negro who has been convinced conditions for him and for his family will

be worse than they have been?

Again, it is whispered, there have been, widely scattered, two or three vicious crimes, racial violence, perpetrated upon Negroes and this is frightening the apprehensive, unthinking ones away.

There may be, probably is, a modicum of truth in the whispers. One thing, though, cannot be denied. That is, if the rumors are true, it is a sad and a bad day for the South. For, despite all prejudice, despite racial hysteria among a small, ignorant class, the Negro is of the South, the Negro belongs in the South. The South needs the Negro.

And the Negro needs the South.

'Negro Problem' is Negroes'

The News and Courier

Of subjects that should give most concern to the negroes in the Southern states are mechanized farming and the substitution for cotton of the raising of livestock and a variety of minor crops. What The News and Courier is here saying is said with the hope and purpose of helping Southern negroes to solve the gravest problems that they have had to face in generations.

The increasing use of machines on Southern farms is not to be questioned. The fact of it is beyond dispute. The cotton harvester has been invented.

The other day the statement was published that in Fairfield county, Colonel Wyndham Manning, his son and another man are raising cattle, employing no other labor on 920 acres that not long ago supported (after a fashion), 14 negro families.

The average cotton crop of South Carolina is now about 750,000 bales compared with an average of 1,300,000 bales 30 years ago. The reduction was caused, in part, by boll weevil infestation. It drove many thousands of negroes from the Southern lands to the Northern cities.

African slavery was in Northern as well as Southern states less than 150 years ago. It survived, was retained, longer in the South because cotton and other Southern staple crops required many "hands". The grain crops on the Western prairies and the herding and feeding of cattle and hogs did not require many.

Now, machines are taking the place of millions of "hands" in the South.

For Southern negroes, what is the solution of the problem that confronts them? Manifestly, they must acquire skill in handling machines. That they can do. Negroes in the South, a considerable proportion of them, whether in slavery or in freedom, have been artisans, good artisans. The agricultural machine's manipulation is not more baffling to the negro than to the white person. The training of negroes to be machinists and artisans should proceed. White taxpayers should not grudge the extension of financial help to them in their schools.

This training, desirable, necessary as it is, is the smaller factor in the solution of the "negro problem" by himself. Far more essential to his security and position as a citizen is sense of responsibility. A cotton harvesting machine is valuable property. So is a good cow—much more a herd of cows. The owner of valuable property, whether it be built of steel and aluminum or of flesh, bones and blood, will not place in charge of it a man whose judgment and faithfulness cannot be trusted.

That negroes are employed in negligible numbers on the dairy farms of Wisconsin, the hog farms in Iowa or the wheat fields

of Kansas is not the result of race prejudice. If that is not the cause, what is?

While every Southern white employer has in mind a negro or negroes whom he can trust, it is not common for one to leave his plantation under the direction of negro foreman three weeks or three days.

Northern investors in Southern plantations who are raising cattle, hogs and poultry do not employ negro foremen. If this be their "race prejudice" they bring it with them from Northern states. The explanation of the non-employment of negroes on Northern and Western farms is implied in it.

The Southern negro's surest way of proving that he can be trusted as a manager and guardian of the white man's property is by acquiring property for himself. Wherever in South Carolina is a negro who has purchased and paid for 50 acres, has built a home on it, has paid for the acres and the house, is a negro respected by white neighbors.

If negroes be careless, indifferent, unreliable, however they sing spirituals, however in many ways they amuse white people, however they be of kind heart, they will not be trustees of white people's property, even for brief periods.

If "race prejudice", in the South or in the North, is the obstacle to the negro's advancement, the one way to remove it is by demonstration of capacity to manage and guard property, which is to say, trusteeship.

In 1945, they say, the income of the negroes in South Carolina was \$300,000,000. The area of South Carolina is about 19,000,000 acres.

There is in South Carolina room for any diligent, honest and trustworthy man, white or black, to be independent and to prove that he can and ought to be trusted as a property-holder. The property owner can be trusted with other men's property.

South Is Urged
The Advertiser
To Help Itself
Montgomery, Ala.

Price C. McLemore, Waugh, cotton farmer, yesterday emphasized, before the Montgomery Rotary Club, the relatively important role cotton should play in the Southern farm life of tomorrow.

McLemore, inventor of the flame cultivator, stressing the need for more mechanization of the cotton industry, said: "Recently the time required to produce a bale of cotton has been reduced from 235 hours to 8 1-2 hours. This great reduction has been made possible by improved

seed, fertilizer, and the use of machinery to replace human hands. The production costs must constantly be reduced."

"The agricultural industry of the South must stand on its own feet and not look to Washington for the solving of its many problems," McLemore continued. "The agricultural laws for the past 14 years have simply served to prop up a sick and what could be a dying economy. The South, today, stands on the threshold of its greatest opportunity in 80 years. Whether the South is able to take advantage of this great opportunity will depend upon the utmost cooperation of its financial, industrial, agricultural and business groups."

Howard W. Moss, assistant county agent, exhibited a sound movie illustrating latest cotton production methods.

Mike Simpson, Starke University School senior, the club's junior guest the past month, voicing his appreciation, said: "The meetings have given me ideas, understanding, and inside information on various types of work—things which a youth must learn if he is to be successful."

Myron Rothschild introduced the speakers. The meeting was at the Whitley Hotel. Guests were E. P. Gieger, Ben Okel and Gould Beech, all of Montgomery; Dr. J. R. McMahon, Wetumpka; E. C. Cates, Florida; Dr. R. L. Yeargan and E. B. Stowers, Evergreen; A. D. Peden, Mobile; Stanley Andrews, New Orleans; R. Luhr, New York City; Albert Fisher, Columbus; Tom Sneed, Nashville; E. B. Rice, Baton Rouge.

Farm Workers
The Informer
Being Replaced
Houston, Texas
By Machines

Sat. 9-28-46
MEXIA, — Machines are replacing tenant farmers on the big plantations of the south, according to Elijah L. Carter, one of the south's wealthiest Negro land owners.

A native of Texas, Carter has been farming since childhood. He began working on his father's farm when he was nine years of age and found himself the breadwinner of his family at the age of 12. His many experiences during those hectic days include cutting and peddling wood, beef and barbecue, as a means of earning a sufficient income to support his family.

He became a landowner after he returned from World War I, he said. With \$1000 in army savings, plus the cash from the sale of nine pre-war bales of cotton, Carter paid \$3,000 cash for 50 acres of farm land, purchased a full new farming outfit including

seed, fertilizer, and the use of machinery to replace human hands. The production costs must constantly be reduced."

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farm this year, with two tractor drivers, a utility man, a stock man, and a farm foreman, a total of five men." *The Informer*

"I hated to see the other families go," he said, "but it would have made production cost too great had they remained here with the rest of us." *Houston, Texas*

Carters sees mechanized farming by large landowners as the doom of small farmers and thinks "a landowner who supervises the operation of his farm has a better opportunity than ever before by improved methods of farming, mechanization may create in re-such as soil conservation, improved farm machinery, crop rotation, im-proved seed, intensive cultivating and insect control." *Sat. 9-28-46*

"Higher prices for farm produce within the last 16 years has helped out that already more than a quarter of a million farm families have left the South since 1930 and he predicted that machines may displace thousands more tenant, sharecropper and day laborer fam-ilies. "But if mechanization means an end of fatback, fifty cent cotton shopping, seventy-five cents a hun-dred picking, farm drudgery and the general low level of living in the rural South, then I am for it," declared Mr. Williamson.

Sees Better Day Daily World For Croppers Atlanta, Ga. And Machines

Sat. 11-23-46
Says Mechanization

Will Mean End Of
Lowly Day Wages

BATON ROUGE, La. — "Al-though mechanization may create serious human problems for mil-lions of Southern farm families, if it means an end of fatback, fifty cents a day cotton chopping, seventy-five cents a hundred pick-ing and the general low level of living in the rural South, then I am for it," says H. H. Williamson, Assistant Director of Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at the Negro Ex-tension leaders workshop in session here at Southern University.

Mr. Williamson's address high-lighted the two-week study of Ex-tension supervision by fifty (50) state and district, farm and home demonstration leaders from 14 states which closed here Saturday, November 16. Other speakers who addressed the workshop group dur-ing the session were: Dr. Paul J. Kruse of Cornell, Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the Office of Education, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the U. S. Public Health Service, Dr. F. I.

Clark, president of Southern; T. M. Campbell, John W. Mitchell, S. P. Lyle, Cal Svinth, C. V. Davis, Charles A. Sheffield, Miss Ellen Le Noir, and P. O. Davis, all of Extension Service.

REVIEWING HISTORY

Mr. Williamson spoke on the subject, "The Status of the Pro-posed Adjustment Program for the Cotton South," reviewing the his-tory of the farming pattern of the South and speculating on future trends and developments. He ex-pressed grave concern over the human problems which on-coming mechanization may create in re-duc-ing the costs of cotton pro-duction in order to enable it to compete more favorably with syn-thetic fibers such as rayon and paper.

The assistant director pointed out that already more than a quarter of a million farm families have left the South since 1930 and he predicted that machines may displace thousands more tenant, sharecropper and day laborer fam-ilies. "But if mechanization means an end of fatback, fifty cent cotton shopping, seventy-five cents a hun-dred picking, farm drudgery and the general low level of living in the rural South, then I am for it," declared Mr. Williamson.

Describing a plantation in Missis-sippi where cotton mechanization is under way, the assistant direc-tor said that two-thirds of the sharecroppers and day laborers on this farm had been replaced by tractors, flame cultivators and me-chanical cotton pickers. *Sun. 11-23-46*

He added, however, that the laborers who remained lived vil-lage fashion in better homes with electric lights and running water. From incomes of less than nothing in some cases, he said, the work-ers are now employed on a re-tainership basis through which they are guaranteed \$20 per month, free rent, electricity, water and a garden plot year-round. For each day worked they are paid at the rate of \$.40 per hour. He pointed out that on an average, these workers now earn more than \$1,000 per annum. *Daily World*

"This may be the future pattern of farming in the cotton region," said Mr. Williamson, "and it doesn't sound bad. Of course, mechanization may mean hard times for many farm people, but a lot of farm people are already thoroughly acquainted with hard times." *Atlanta, Ga.*

Wives, Kiddies To Benefit By Mechanization Birmingham, Ala. Sun. 10-13-46

Few Farm Workers
Will Be Replaced
By Cotton-Pickers

AUBURN, Ala., Oct. 12—One of the first effects of mechanical cot-

ton pickers will be to "take the farm wife and school children out of cotton fields," according to John Liles, extension economist of Ala-bama Polytechnic Institute.

Writing to Alabama bankers, busi-ness men and farmers on the sub-ject, "Mechanical Equipment Means Better Living," Mr. Liles said:

"A few mechanical cotton pickers are busy harvesting Alabama cot-ton. The familiar Negro with a picking bag over his or her shoul-der is not present to watch the mechanical fingers flick the cotton off stalks at an incredible speed. Mechanization has come to Ala-bama farms."

"The number of tractors on Ala-bama farms has increased from 10,000 in 1940 to 18,000 in 1946—an increase of 80 per cent. Combines, two and three-bottom plows, me-chanical milkers and a long list of time and labor-saving equipment are becoming familiar sights. There are several hundred farms in the state that are completely mech-anized. Moreover, farmers will likely buy every piece of mechani-cal equipment that is offered for sale during the coming year, espe-cially general purpose tractors."

"THE QUESTION IS, will farm people be displaced by mechanical equipment? How will they fit into the changing picture, and where?"

"The mechanical cotton picker is the biggest current attraction. There are those who feel that cot-ton will be produced on a few large-scale, completely mechanized farms and that the rank and file of small farmers will be displaced. Un-doubtedly some of them will, but not a high percentage."

"Even when mechanical pickers are numerous cotton will still be produced on family-sized farms and in every section of Alabama. True, large farmers will be the first to buy them, but even small farm-ers will be able to obtain custom service. There will be no wholesale change in size of farms."

"Two-thirds of Alabama's farm-ers are white farmers, and on most cotton farms, whether white or col-ored, the wife and in many in-stances small children take to the fields with cotton sacks. Thus, the first effect of mechanical pickers would be to take the farm wife and school children out of cotton fields. There is no disgrace in women working in the fields, but their place is in the home. Mechaniza-tion will put them there. Neither should the schools have to adjust their schedules so that they would not be in session during cotton harvest."

"THE WRITER will hazard a guess that at least 50 per cent of Alabama cotton is harvested by women and children of school age. Theoretically, then, the mechanical picker can reduce the labor re-quired in harvesting cotton by 50 per cent with a distinct social gain and without displacing anyone. Those who would remain would

earn higher returns through the in-creased efficiency of mechanical powers. Their greater purchasing power would mean more jobs in cities for those who are displaced from farms.

Group To Study Mechanized Farming As Jobless Threat

News - Age - Herald - Birmingham, Ala.
Sun. 10-13-46
ATLANTA, Oct. 12—(AP)—The Southern Regional Council today recommended a governors' confer-ence to study the problem of mech-anized cotton farming which "threatens the South with several million displaced persons in the next 10 years."

Guy B. Johnson, executive direc-tor of the council, said the mechani-cal cotton picker and the flame thrower for controlling weeds will bring on a problem of displaced workers "that promises to be seri-ous even if the industrialization of our region continues to develop and provide new jobs."

"We should face and prepare for this great population shift now," Johnson said, "and not wait until we are in the middle of it."

In a letter to the governors of 13 Southern states, the council execu-tive declared: "The social and eco-nomic effects of mechanization will soon begin to make themselves felt and it seems important to explore these effects and work out methods of dealing with them intelligently."

Meanwhile, Arthur Raper, social science analyst of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, predicted that 1,600,000 farm workers will have left Southern farms between 1940 and 1956. This figure does not include their families, Raper said.

He said: "The labor needed to produce cotton in the plains of Texas and Oklahoma, where mech-anization has made greatest head-way, will be reduced 59 per cent by 1950 by the further use of mechani-cal strippers."

"Indications are that much cot-ton soon may be harvested by me-chanical pickers cheaper than it could be picked by hand." He said mechanization has reduced farm cotton pickers in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas by 20.5 per cent since 1930.

There has been much specula-tion as to the effect huge city migration will have on labor stand-ards in general. Mass movements, still continuing since the war, have so far resulted primarily in housing shortages alone, but with experts predicting a recession in

what will become of displaced la-bor. Demonstrations have already proved that a mechanical picker Stop Gap can do the work of 75 workers. A possible stop gap solution to the problem of mass unemployment is the pro-gram of the National Farm Labor Union. They are working out a system of seasonal employment which carries workers to planta-tions, truck farms and fruit or-chards, all over the country. Un-charged, all over the country. Un-

Some Southerners who welcome the advent of the mechanical pick-er feel that small farms will be turned to the South between sea-sons. The effect that such a large migrant labor policy will have on family life is not prom-ising, however. The union is at-tempting another solution in co-operative farms in undeveloped Western areas, but they estimate that only half the displaced labor can be absorbed there.

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PLAGUE OR BLESSING?

Farm Labor Bows To Machines

Despite the fact that Agriculture Department estimates say five mil-lion farm workers will be re-placed by mechanical cotton pick-ers and other modern equipment in the South during the next five years, many leaders, Negro and white, feel that mechanized farm-ing will be a blessing to the South-ern Negro. *Sat. 11-30-46*

Most base their opinions on de-struction of the near slave status of Negroes under the plantation-sharecropper system, which me-chanization bids fair to eliminate. Throughout the cotton belt, educa-tors, businessmen, publishers and farmers see a boon in any change which will break the hold of land-lords on Negro workers. Less clear are their ideas of but they are mostly hilly areas, can be absorbed there.

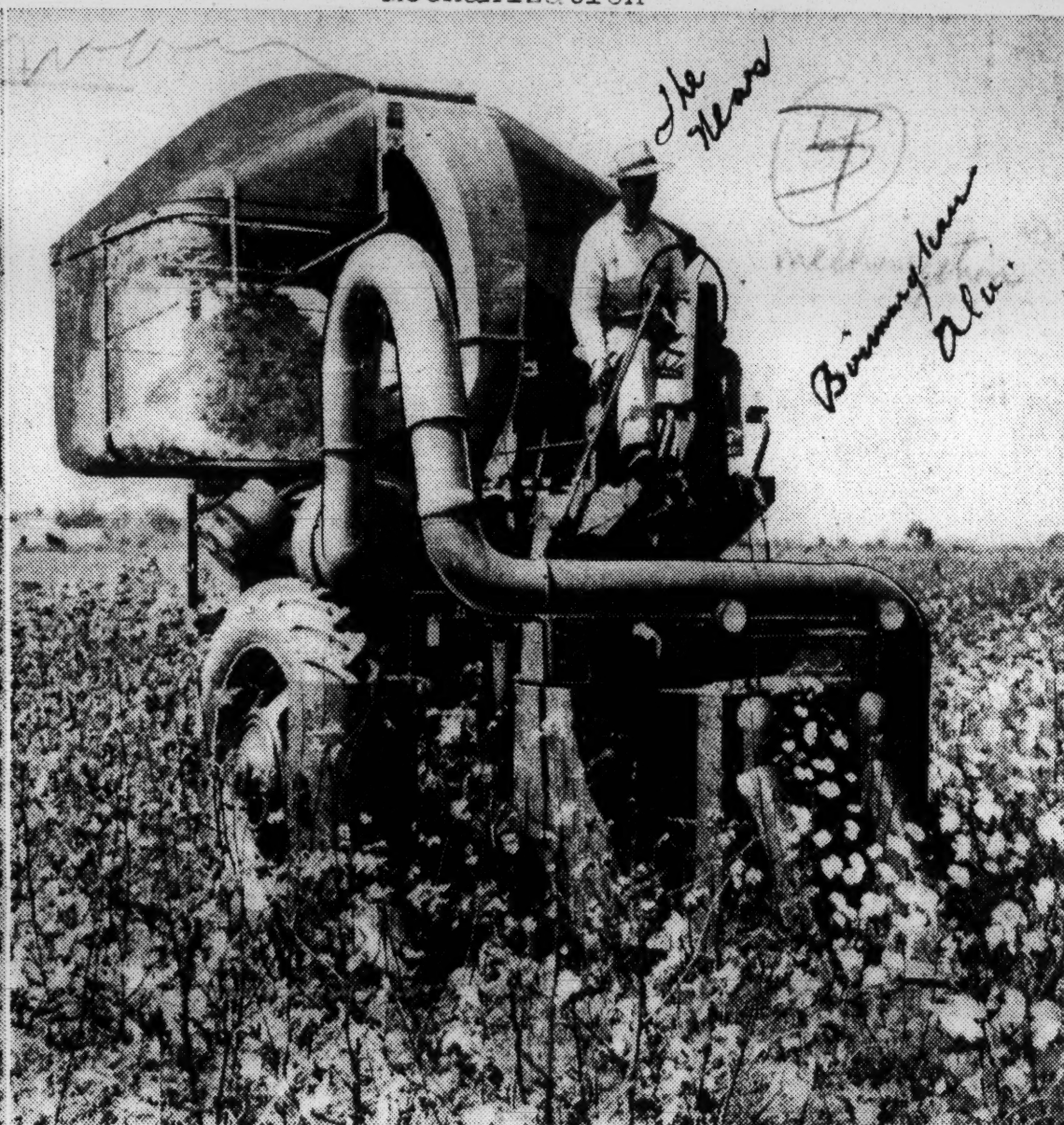


USING NEW COTTON METHODS—Cotton-raising today is pretty much of a mechanical proposition from the time the land is prepared until the crop reaches the gin. Through inventions which eliminate the hand labor formerly required, it is possible for one man to do all the work on many acres.

Col. Price McLemore, Montgomery County plantation owner, is shown above, at left, standing in a field of cotton defoliated with aero-cynamide applied by a converted Navy plane. Defoliation, or removal of leaves, means less trash in mechanically-picked cotton.

Center, Jesse Alexander operates the one-row cotton picker on a select 150-acre area on the McLemore farms. Machine costs \$5,400 complete and is one of the 480 in operation in this country today.

When basket of picker is filled, Mr. Alexander pulls alongside a tractor-towed trailer, as shown at right above, to dump cotton.



By Machinery

BY EARL F. KENNAMER
Assistant Agricultural Editor

Cotton farming was once carried on entirely by slow manual labor, from first preparation of the seed-bed to picking the fibers. This included chopping and cultivation. In the not-too-distant past, too, before Eli Whitney came along, removing seed from picked cotton was also a hand task.

This year, probably for the first time in the history of mankind, the human hand rarely touched the cotton from the time plans were made until the fat, burlap-wrapped bale bounced out of the gin press.

On the farms, totaling over 7,700 acres, of Col. Price and A. J. McLemore, Montgomery County, there is a 150-acre area of cotton that was prepared, planted, fertilized, chopped, weeded, defoliated, and picked entirely by mechanical methods.

And all the 150 acres were handled by one man!

Jesse Alexander, once a corporal in the 13th Armored Division, is employed by the McLemore brothers and is doing all the work on these 150 acres, unassisted, in addition to that involving 50 acres of

corn, too. He is paid a steady salary plus a bonus on each bale grown and picked. Yields on the 150 acres have amounted to more than a bale an acre.

MOST FARMERS PROBABLY realize how the cotton land is prepared, planted, fertilized, and chopped by mechanical means on this area of mechanically farmed cotton. After these operations are completed, however, a revolution in agriculture takes place.

Weeds and grass are removed—not by the tractor plow or harrow, but by a flame cultivator, recently invented by Col. Price McLemore. This cultivator, called a "sizz weed-maker," is now being made in quantity by a large manufacturing concern.

Col. McLemore first got the idea when he noticed in the rotogravure section of The New York Times how Italian tanks employed flame-throwers on pillboxes to drive out or kill the men inside them.

Why, he thought, wouldn't the same principle work on the farm? A hot flame applied to young, tender grass and weeds in a row of cotton might kill the grass and the weeds, yet not harm the woody hard cotton stalks.

He tried it out. The first flame-thrower was a simple blowtorch! And it worked.

The mechanical flame cultivator

uses propane gas and does a cleaner and much cheaper job than if the weeds and grass had been removed by old methods. It costs only 48 cents to flame cultivate an acre against \$4 by hand.

Col. McLemore estimates that a two-row flame cultivator will do the same job as 25 hoe hands; a four-row cultivator, of 50 hoe hands. Besides killing undesirable growth, the cultivator "prunes" the lower branches of the stalk, the bolls of which get more dirt than the higher ones and, therefore, reduces the grade. Incidentally the flame cultivator has a brother now—a "sizz-chopper"—to thin plants.

THE NEXT STEP in mechanization is defoliation, removing leaves from the stalk. Defoliating is done by a chemical—cynamide, at the rate of 25 pounds an acre. On the McLemore farms, this is done by dusting the maturing cotton with aero-cynamide with an airplane. Dusting the cotton with other mechanical means, such as with a tractor, takes 17 hours' time for the 150 acres. With a plane, a recon-verted Navy model, the total time boils down to 40 minutes.

What are the reasons for, or advantages of, defoliation?

Removal of the leaves makes picking cotton easier. Then, less trash is in hand-picked cotton.

cotton picked by the machine, compared to that picked by hand.

THE MECHANICAL PICKER harvests 95 per cent of the cotton in a field, whereas hired hands get only 90 per cent of the yield.

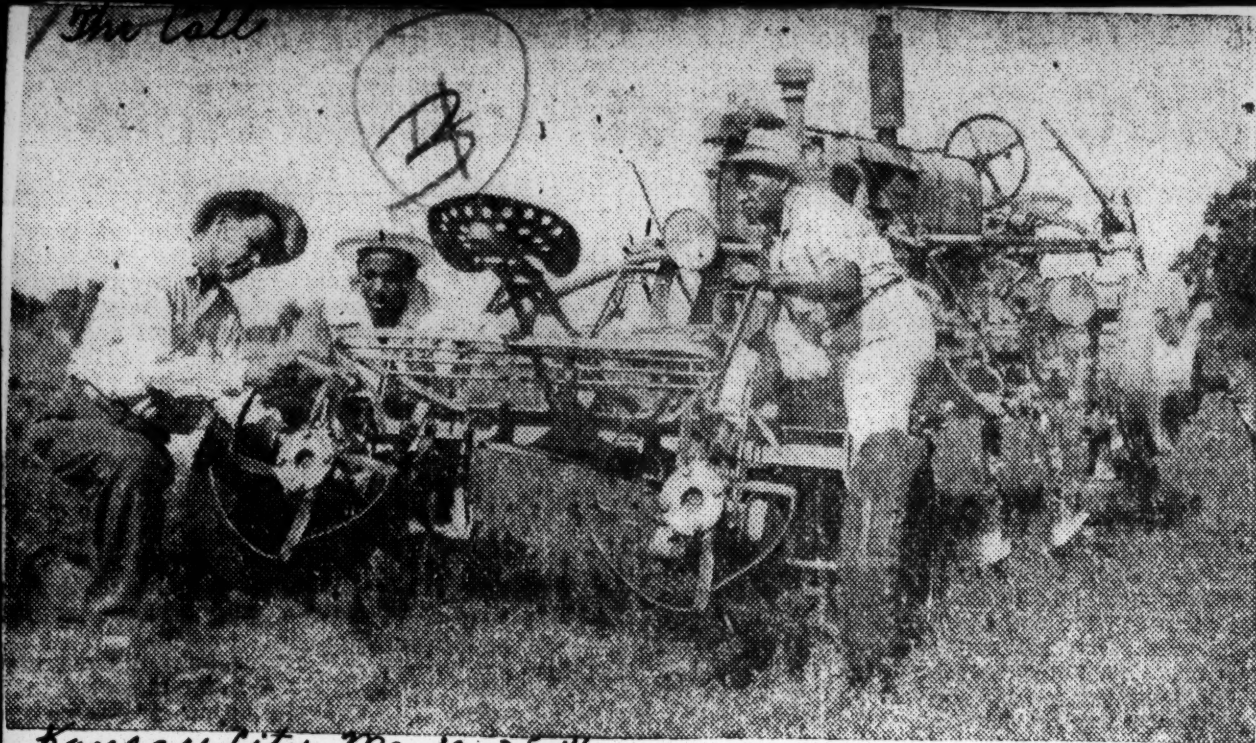
Col. McLemore predicts the mechanical picker he is using now will soon be obsolete, just as the old model automobile is vanishing. An economic question arises in the minds of most persons who think about the effect upon labor. Col. McLemore has the answer. "The majority of hired pickers," he said, "are Negroes. They include all members of the family. When mechanized cotton farming comes into its own, it won't be necessary for the women and children to be hoeing and picking cotton. The women can stay in the home where they are needed more, and the children will have more time for schooling."

Mechanized Farming

Commenting on developments in mechanized farming as applied to cotton, Montgomery Advertiser says: "When the histories are written, it is entirely possible that the most significant event to take place in Alabama or the South during 1946 was the experiment in mechanical production of cotton by Price McLemore on his plantation at Waugh, just east of Montgomery. The experiment referred to one man cultivated 83 acres of cotton and an effort will be made next year to have one man

By use of a mechanical picker, a flame cultivator and a flame chopper, the cost per pound was reduced from 25 to eight cents. What has been done in Alabama and elsewhere and what has been done in respect to cotton can be and will be done in respect to other crops.—Raleigh News and Observer

**Look! From
Cotton Land
Preparation To
The Gin—And
No Hands!
Farming Costs Cut Sharply**



Kansas City, Mo. 10-25-46
SOUTHERN FARMERS TAKE TO MECHANIZATION.—In order to reduce production costs and solve the problem of labor shortage, some colored cotton farmers are shifting to mechanization. Watt Winston, left, 300-acre cotton farmer of Moscow, Ark., is shown adjusting the blades on his two-row mechanical cotton chop-

per. He was the second farmer in Arkansas to own a chopper. Drawn by a tractor, the machine chops 30 acres per day. Note the lights on the tractor used for night plying. Looking on are: C. P. McKendra, county agent, and H. C. Ray, district extension agent. *Fri.*

TENANT FARMERS HIT HARD BY LARGE MIGRATION OF LABOR TO NORTH AND WESTERN STATES

The Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.
Many Negroes Have Switched to Cattle And
Sat. 10-12-46 **Other Livestock Raising**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Colored farm owners in the South have little to fear from mechanized farming, but the fate of the tenant farmer and the share-cropper is already sealed, Sherman Briscoe of the Office of Information of the Agriculture Department declared here last Tuesday following a tour of southern farm areas in ten states.

Declaring that shortages of labor for their potatoes at \$1.25 a bushel or brought on by migration from they are now often able to get the south has already forced col-as much as \$3.10 a bushel. ored farm owners to turn to lives- Sweet potatoes, Mr. Briscoe ex- stock, dairying and truck farming, plained, are usually dug in the Mr. Briscoe said colored land-fall. At that time when there owners have made rapid strides in were plenty on the market indivi- these fields, but the change leaves dual farm owners were never able the tenant farmers and the share-to get more than \$1.25 a bushel cropper with very few places to for them. Previously large white turn. buyers bought the potatoes at this

He cited the raising of sweet price and stored them until spring potatoes in Mississippi as an ex-allowing them to become "cured" ample of the shift from the old-or sweetened and later easily sell- style farm, where cotton was theing them on a scarce spring mar- chief product, to the more stream- ket at two to three times their lined specialized farming. original cost.

In that state, Mr. Briscoe said, Under the cooperatives, however, colored farm owners have banded he said, colored farm owners have together into hundreds of sweet purchased their own curing and potatoes cooperatives with the re-storing houses and are thus able sult that where they once sold to hold their products for the more

favorable markets.

At San Tuc, South Carolina, he stated, colored farmers have purchased a 4,000-bushel storing and curing house and last spring sold 4,500 bushels of sweet potatoes in Spartanburg for \$11,000.

At Edwards, Mississippi, Mr. Briscoe found colored and white farmers had banded together in buying a 6,000-bushel storing house and are now working on plans to build a dehydrating plant to dry sweet potatoes for sale as animal food.

Agricultural experts have found that the yield today on an acre of sweet potatoes is more profitable than on an arce of corn, he said, adding that farmers have found the dehydrated potatoes are excellent food for growing livestock.

Dairying and the raising of livestock are also proving highly profitable in the south, Mr. Briscoe said. He attributed this to the establishment of large cheese and milk centers there, and said colored farmers are taking full advantage of both.

In the south today a dairy cow is considered the equivalent of an acre of cotton and many share-croppers are obtaining cows from owners and sharing the profits on them on a one-third, two-third basis just as they did on share crop farms, he said.

In some respects the yield to the sharecropper sharing a cow, rather than a farm, is more satisfactory because he is able to market his milk on a two-week basis whereas his returns on a farm come only once or twice each year, Briscoe said.

As an illustration of how completely colored farm owners are using the cooperative system, Mr. Briscoe said in many parts of the south colored farmers have purchased bulls on a cooperative basis for the siring of their cattle.

Under the plan pure bred Hereford bulls are purchased by the cooperative and allowed to sire cattle for members while remaining the property of the cooperative.

Mr. Briscoe saw in the numerous livestock shows now being conducted by colored farmers in the south an awareness of the value of good livestock.

Last year at Montgomery, Alabama, he said, a prize-winning calf in a colored farmers' livestock show sold for \$901 and was worth \$101 a pound. Five hundred animals will participate in a livestock show to be held soon by colored farmers in Alabama, he added.

The real mechanization of the south will take place in the rich low delta lands, Mr. Briscoe pointed out. Colored people have never owned much of this land, but it

has been the chided source of income for sharecroppers and tenant farmers, he said. With mechanization many of these workers will be left without employment.

Already aware of this, a migration from the south is already on, he declared. The total number of colored farmers in the south has decreased by 21,000 since 1940. In 1940, there were 719,71 non-white farmers in the south as against 695,000 in 1945.

In Georgia, near the South Carolina line, Mr. Briscoe found an entire village wiped out by migration to the north.

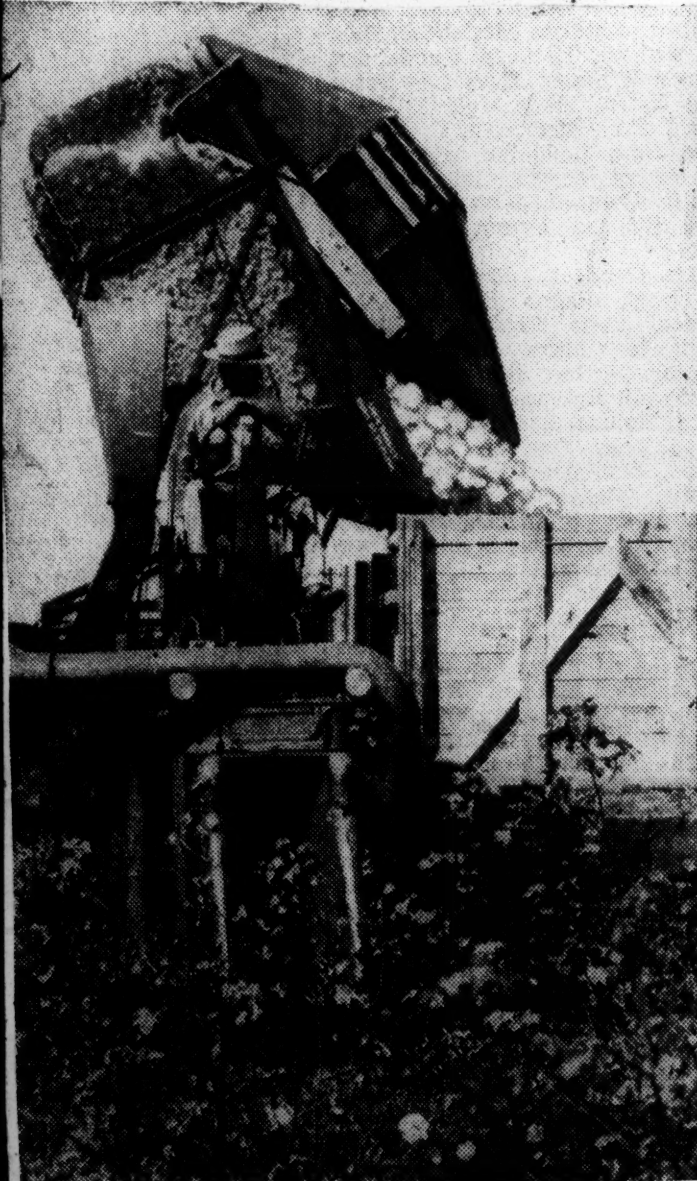
Insisting, however, that the colored farm owner is ready to meet mechanization, Mr. Briscoe cited Edward Scott, a farmer of Sunflower, Mississippi. Mr. Scott has 928 acres, 500 of which are planted in cotton, and with his four sons expects to gross \$100,00 this year.

Mechanized Dixie
Defends
Farms Aid To Race,
Chicago, Ill.
U.S. Expert Says
Sat. 10-28-46

ATLANTA—If the South should prove not too busy holding onto outworn social barriers to progress with now available machinery, a mechanized cotton company may raise thousands of poverty-stricken farmers, both Negroes and whites, to new levels of financial security, Arthur Raper, social science analyst of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, told a Morehouse College forum here recently.

The speaker foresaw the use of machinery as improving the economic condition of workers because it would increase opportunities for more skilled and technical labor. He said, however, that the new generation of farmers is going to insist upon large holdings to make the use of expensive machinery practical and that unless all farmers become sufficiently independent to make use of the machines in some cooperative way, great numbers of them will eventually be pushed off southern farms. *12-28-46*

Scoring the South for its decadent attitude toward progress, Raper said, "Dixie tends to put greater value on maintaining social stratification."





The Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

"SWEETENING" THE SOIL WITH MANTLE OF WHITE.

The Constitution's Farm is bathed with a cloud of lime by one of the new "lime spreaders" which covers a 1,000-acre farm in less than a week's time. This "lime spreader" belongs to Farm Contractor Cliff Mize, of Douglasville, who provides this service to his farm neighbors at a nominal cost. "Liming" a farm is necessary only every five years, to counteract acidity in the soil, prevalent in the Piedmont region. This machine, attached to the rear of a truck, does the work of hundreds of men—fast.

SWEETENING SOIL IS SWEET WORK NOW

Constitution Relieved of Hard Job By Mechanical Lime Spreader

Sun. 12-22-46
They "sweetened" The Constitution farm the other day.

They put new life into the soil with tons of lime which will counteract the acid and make the land more productive and they did it the easy way.

Several years ago, "sweetening" the soil with lime was a tiresome task few farmers ever accomplished. Farmers bought tons of lime, had it delivered to their farms by truck and there it sat. Getting it on the ground was too expensive and consumed far too much time.

Spreading the lime with tractor or wagon or by hand required months of work to cover a farm as large as 200 acres.

But now it takes only a few hours for a "lime spreader," a new-fangled gadget, attached to the rear of a truck, to accomplish the job and the cost to the farmers is nominal, thanks to Cliff Mize, a farm contractor, who lives at Douglasville.

The "spreader" is simply a truck-shaped body. The lime flows forward the rear of the truck and a pair of hoppers spin, throwing the lime high into the air, covering a 40 to 50-foot stretch on each side of the truck. It looks like a giant snow plow ripping through a bed of snow as it plows through the fields, spreading its white carpet over the lands.

Mize is one of the first men in

the State to take advantage of the new "lime spreader" field. Heland, clear land, dig fish ponds and do other major projects cheaply and he contracts with farmer than the farmer himself can do them are expected to come to the front soon, Sam Small, Manager of The Constitution farm,

chase a lime spreader for his own use would be foolish folly. This "alkali" is not necessary but a Mize's ingenuity, this service is now available at a nominal cost. Lime in sacks at the rail siding costs \$4.15 a ton. If a farmer purchases the lime in this manner he must then haul it to his land and provide lime and the spreader, in addition to the hauling for \$5.25 a ton, and the farmer gets

Constitution Staff Photo—Kenneth Rogers
\$2.60 of this back in grants from the Agricultural Conservation Administration.

The "lime spreader" has attracted widespread attention from soil conservation leaders throughout the State. R. L. Johnson, vocational education teacher at Campbell High School, Fairburn, and W. V. Bass, of the Federal Soil Conservation Service, were out at The Constitution's farm Wednesday when the "spreader" was covering the land with a mantle of white.

"The Piedmont region is an acid soil region," Bass commented, "and this machine is going to be a boon to the farmers who grow legumes. The lime neutralizes the acid and make almost every crop."

But the Mize "lime spreader" is just one of many farm contracting programs which are expected to take hold in the State in the future. Contractors who will terrace land, clear land, dig fish ponds and do other major projects cheaply and he contracts with farmer than the farmer himself can do them are expected to come to the front soon, Sam Small, Manager of The Constitution farm,

Mechanization Menaces Jobs Of Farm Workers Throughout Southland

Within Next 10 Years Its Sweep Will Conceal Employment Of From One To Five Million; Industrialization In Dixie May Soften Blow

(Nat Caldwell, student of Southern economics, has just completed an 11-week tour and study in the South and in cities to which southern labor migrates. Two years ago, Mr. Caldwell made a similar study, and now compares the changes and trends. He interviewed more than 600 farm workers, migrants, plantation and smaller farm owners, farm machinery manufacturers, and experts on agriculture and population in compiling the highly interesting data and conclusions. The Caldwell studies will be included in a series of five articles, beginning herewith and continuing on Sunday hereafter.)

* BY NAT CALDWELL

A revolution in agriculture that will jab hard at most of the nation's economic and social sore-spots before it is finished is gathering.

ering force today across the map of Dixie.

The revolution is in the mechanization of the South's vast farming enterprise. Within 10 years its sweep will cancel the farm jobs of 20 per cent in its annual statistical from one to five million Southern-farmers, Negro and white, adults and favorite migration points of the South. A group of economists in the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics has estimated 1,600,000. Sam Jones, former governor of Louisiana and a close student of the spread of mechanization, has estimated 5,000,000.

For the Negro millions, displaced by machines may be enforced. DUSTY reports 2,000 new tractors arriving on Southern farms each month. Largely they are being used now as replacements for war-torn equipment. The conversion from mule power to tractor power as soon as deliveries can be stepped up by the manufacturers will pass even the dizzy wartime change. From 1940 through 1945 only a couple of Southern states failed to increase the number of tractors on their farms by nearly 100 per cent.

The rise in farm machinery used in Southern states during the war years was spectacular. Farm Implement ratio of one machine operator to 40 to 60 human beings. Add the

nal in the implement industry. The switch from mule power to tractor power on Southern farms is the least heralded of all Dixie's widely publicized steps to farm machinery," reminds H. P. Smith, nationally known agricultural engineer at the Texas A. & M. experiment station. Mr. Smith would not be surprised at a shrinkage of 300,000 mule drivers' jobs in the first four years after the war.

ADD SUCH CHANGES the figure to be cut by the machine cotton picker—a tried and practical piece of machinery now on Southern farms. It has a displacement ratio of one machine operator to 40 to 60 human beings. Add the

flame and mechanical weeder with their displacement ratio of 30 to 40 hoe hands. Allow for cross cultivation to exert its power in the battle for weed control. Cross cultivation is a simple change in technique. Present cultivating equipment simply runs across instead of parallel to cotton or corn rows, uprooting enough weeds to save 65 per cent of hand hoe labor.

This part of the picture—the part that will strike the South's big acreages first. There's mechanization ahead for all sizes of farmers and most types of crops.

Only a major depression can slow the speed of this revolution in the South. Only indifference to the promise it holds for the good of the nation and the South, and a resulting absence of direction, can convert its potential blessings into threats.

THE LION'S SHARE of advance publicity has gone to a trio of flashy monsters, the machine cotton picker, the self-propelled combine for rice, wheat, and other crops, and the sugar cane harvester.

All three of these giant machines are well past the experimental stage. The cotton picker, alone, is not yet in mass production. Capacity of International Harvester Company's big new cotton picker plant in Memphis is 1,500 annually. Full production is anticipated by 1949. A single year's full production may cancel the farm jobs of from 60,000 to 90,000 Southerners.

WARBORN DEMANDS for increased production and labor shortages brought the machine age of agriculture roaring into the Southland. In the space of five war years the production and harvest of sugar cane in Louisiana jumped 80 per cent of the distance from mule and human hand to complete machine production. Rice went half that distance. Rice machinery already has taken its toll of many thousands of farm jobs in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. The toll will rise. *Montgomery, Ala.*

Mechanical peanut and potato diggers soon may be in large scale use. Production of soybeans, oats, grain sorghum, and the whole family of small grains already is completely mechanized on many Southern farms. Corn, wherever big acreages are grown in the South has become a partially mechanized crop. Use of the corn picker is increasing rapidly. All but the smaller wheat acreages in the South already are completely mechanized. *Sum. 12-15-46*

Two row planters, with only the actual dropping of the plants remaining a manual operation, are coming into wide use in tobacco and the truck crops. An experimental bean picker was used with some success this year in East Tennessee. Combines are being used in a rapidly spreading harvest of all types of beans or peas allowed to dry on stalk or vine. Practically half of the huge spinach and fresh greens acreage around Fort Smith, Ark., now is harvested mechanically.

Today on many of the South's big farms the airplane has been accepted as a standard farm im-

plement. Roaring at 100 miles an hour a few feet above the earth, planes distribute insect poisons, anti-weed hormones and fertilizers, and plant all types of small grain and grass seed. They spray with chemicals to knock off foliage of cotton fields, waiting for the machine picker.

ONLY A LITTLE MORE THAN HALF the anticipated total displacement of Southern farm workers and their families is expected to take place on the larger farms. There are fewer than 40,000 owners or operators of more than 250 acres of cropland in all the South from Texas to Virginia. They were the first to begin the change to machinery. Generally speaking their soils are the more productive.

But it is on the medium-size Southern farm that the final scope of the mechanization of Southern agriculture will be determined. The farmer only began to catch up with the machinery parade during the war.

In six Central Mississippi counties, where average farm size was well under 150 acres of cropland, the number of tractors increased by 200 per cent during the war years. The number of combine harvesters increased by 450 per cent. Similar spectacular increases were reported from counties where the figures happened to be available. By the time the 1945 census of agriculture finally is published in full shifts just as dramatic will be revealed in most blocks of medium size farm counties from Texas to South Carolina.

Medium size farmers use almost as much sharecropper and tenant labor as do the big planters. They use more day labor. If they go to the machine they will displace almost as many. The smaller farmer and the medium size farmer probably will operate their own expensive machinery leading to better results than the big operator can hope for.

THE BIG THREE of the farm implement industry, International, John Deere and Allis-Chalmers, say that they are devoting most of their research to machinery for the medium-sized and smaller farmers. That is their volume market. Allis-Chalmers hopes to have in production in less than five years a machine cotton picker for the man with only 50 acres.

Even the smallest Southern farmer—the five or 10-acre man, who doesn't own his mule—is likely to hire his plowing done by tractor. It will be cheaper.

The Negroes' Problem

Whether or not mechanized cotton farming described last Monday in The News and Courier by Major Workman (W. D. W.) would be practicable in the rolling hill country, the Piedmont, as it is on the flat lands of Barnwell, The News and Courier is not informed. In the counties north of Columbia, of west central and mountain North Carolina a field of 100 acres of level land, unless in a river valley where cotton is not raised, is seldom seen. If it be assumed that this mechanizing is dependent

on the lie of the acres its adoption will cause inevitable changes in population.

On the experimental farm near Blackville cotton is "chopped" at 25 cents an acre. Until 25 or 30 years ago "hands" hoed cotton in the spring about two months (three or four choppings with intervals of time between them) at 50 cents a day. Cotton picking promises to be reduced about two-thirds in cost.

What is to become of the "hands" on the farms? To the question may be two or three answers.

One is that the farm hand, intelligent, thrifty and skilled, will acquire a tract of land and raise scores of crops, vegetables, fruits, livestock, poultry upon it. It can be done, has been done, by men of those qualifications. Many a poor man is capable of being his own boss, of being independent, and that, Robert Burns wrote, is a "glorious privilege".

Another answer is that factories, large and little, will be set up in the regions where mechanized farming is entering and they will employ the displaced farm hands.

The third is migration of the hands from the flat lands to the hill lands, or, and this is more likely, to cities, to the Harlems of Pittsburgh, Chicago, New York, Cleveland, New Jersey, where their votes are in sharp demand. *Sum. 12-13-46*

Mechanized farming in the South will put an end to it as a region employing ignorant, unskilled labor.

Slavery did not flourish in the mountain areas of the South. The mountaineers, most of them, were Federal sympathizers and fighters in the 1860s. Negroes, except in two or three of the larger towns, are few in Western North Carolina.

For negro laborers mechanized farming slowly, not immediately, but surely will make the whole South for negroes what its mountain country is—unless they shall develop a sense of responsibility and shall train themselves.

ALABAMA'S BIG NEWS OF 1946

When the histories are written, it is entirely possible that the most significant single event to take place in Alabama or the South during 1946 was the experiment in mechanical production of cotton by Price McLeMore on his plantation at Waugh, just east of Montgomery. *3*

An official of the State Department of Education reports that The Advertiser's article on this subject by R. F. Hudson, Jr., published last September, has become the subject of intense interest and study at Columbia University.

This week Irl A. Daffin, president of the New Holland Machine Company, of New Holland, Pennsylvania, which introduced the new flame cultivator used in the McLeMore experiments, called them the most significant and far reaching development in agriculture during the past year, and probably one of the most important of re-

cent decades. *Montgomery Advertiser*

"It signalizes," Mr. Daffin said, "the approaching liberation from hand labor of this major crop—the largest money crop in our agricultural economy. Although the mechanical cotton picker will be one of the chief factors in this process, the outstanding new developments are the elimination of hand labor in the thinning of the young plants and in the hoeing of the crop. These two tasks, together with cotton picking, have for generations called for the maintenance on the plantation of a large number of workers, who have been the principal cost element in cotton growing. *Montgomery, Ala.*

"The mechanical picker has now been complemented by the flame cultivator and the flame chopper, which are mechanical substitutes for hand thinning and hand hoeing. Thus the remaining gap in the complete mechanization of cotton has been bridged. The plantation may be relieved of a great many of its hand workers and the costs of cotton production can be reduced sharply. All this has now been demonstrated. *Tue. 12-24-46*

"In the wide discussion of cotton this Fall, dealing principally with market conditions, very little attention seems to have been directed to the accomplishment of Price C. McLeMore, the inventor of flame cultivation, who produced on his plantation near Montgomery, Ala., the first commercial cotton untouched by human hands. *Montgomery Advertiser*

"Using mechanical methods throughout, Mr. McLeMore produced commercial cotton at a cost of eight cents per pound, compared with an estimated average cost in his area of 25 cents per pound. His 83-acre crop was handled by a single operator, undoubtedly the largest plot of cotton ever cultivated and harvested by one man. Whereas the Department of Agriculture estimate is that 235 man hours are required for one acre of cotton under conventional methods, this all-mechanized cotton required only eight hours and fifty-three minutes per acre. The ease of the operation was such that Mr. McLeMore feels that 200 acres of cotton can be handled reasonably by a single operator, and this he intends to test next year. *Tue. 12-24-46*

"What this means is that fully mechanized cotton production is no longer a promise of the future, but an actual achievement in the South. Recalling the rapidity with which the tractor was adopted on the

mechanized cotton farming will be ex-countries that could sell more cheaply. what is to become of all these field hands thrown out to work?

True, the history of new inventions is that the people they displace are finally absorbed by some new by-product activity. But here in the South we must be thinking and planning to the end that these new employment opportunities shall be available when needed, and that they shall have sound economic and social im-

Drop in Mississippi's tenant farmers, more owners noted

Sat. 12-21-46
WASHINGTON—A 10% decrease in tenant farming by Negroes in Mississippi during the war years was noted in preliminary figures on the state's farm operation, released this week by the Bureau of the Census, under the heading, "Farms of nonwhite farm operators". Similar reports on other states will be issued later, the Bureau said.

There was a loss of 19,161 in the number of farms operated by nonwhite tenants, the report stated. This was attributed to migration from rural-farm areas to urban centers and to the induction of males of military age into the armed forces.

There was a gain of 1,919 in the number of farms operated by nonwhite owners, the report also said, age.) attributing this to increases in

Gain of 1,919

Negroes Own 25,346 Farms in Mississippi

Sat. 12-21-46
WASHINGTON—Of the 142,313 farms worked in the State of Mississippi by Negroes, 25,346 are owned by colored persons and the remainder are operated by managers and tenants, according to a combined U. S. Department of Commerce and Census Bureau report.

In addition to the 25,346 farms operated by owners, fifty-nine are handled by managers and 116,908 operated by tenants. These preliminary figures from the 1945 Census of Agriculture were released Wednesday by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census.

10.8% Decline Noted

The total number of non-white-operated farms in the State declined from 159,540 to 142,313, or 10.8 per cent between April 1, 1940 and Jan. 1, 1945, the report shows. It also shows that there was a gain of 1,919 in the number of farms operated by owners, a gain of fifteen in the number of farms operated by managers, and a loss of 19,161 in the number of farms operated by tenants.

The sharp rise in the number of owner farms reflects increases in farm income during the war and the purchase of farms under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

PROPERTY VALUES INCREASE

The land in the farms surveyed declined 166,856 in acres in that five-year period, but the value of land and buildings increased \$40,132,950, that is, from \$154,439,735 to \$194,572,685, for all non-white farm operators, while the value of land and buildings for non-white owners increased from \$31,410,013 to \$49,865,488, or 58.8 per cent.

New Farmers Unit Scheduled To Meet At Southern Univ.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPO)

The National Victory Convention of the New Farmers of America will meet at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., November 21-23, the United States Office of Education announced last Friday.

The organization, composed of 22,000 colored farm boys studying vocational agriculture in the public schools, was to have held its convention at Southern University last August, but a polio epidemic in the south at that time forced cancellation of the meeting.

One of the features of the meeting will be a public speaking contest in which a national winner will be chosen from among the three winners of sectional public speaking contests.

Superior Farmer degrees will be conferred upon members who have made the most outstanding records in their farming programs during the past year, and the most successful young farmer among them will be chosen as the Star Superior Farmer.

The H. O. Sargent Award will be made to an out-of-school young farmer who has become most successfully established in farming and has made the greatest leadership contribution to his community. Quartet and quiz contest will also be held.

Convention delegates will pay tribute to the donors of the Future Farmers of America Foundation, who through their contributions take an active part in the program of vocational agriculture throughout the country. Seventeen commercial organizations have given over \$58,000 this year to be used for contest awards. The New Farmers of America will receive its pro rata share from FFA Foundation Funds.

Movies, special tours and trips to the Old Salt Mines and to the Evangeline country have been arranged for the convention delegates.

The closing session of the convention will include the election of boy officers, who will conduct the affairs of the national organization during the coming year.

Farm Lads Have Their Day

* * * *The Courier* * * *
Youths Paid High Tribute at Southern
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-30-46

BATON ROUGE—The New Farmers of America, an organization of 22,000 vocational agriculture students in land-grant colleges, held their annual convention, a National Victory session, at Southern University last week.

Highlighting the session were the conferring of "superior farming" degrees to three members for their outstanding records; the selection of a national winner in a public speaking contest; the giving of the H. O. Sargent award to the most successful out-of-school young farmer, and the paying of tribute to the Future Farmers of America Foundation, which takes an active part in vocational agriculture.

AWARD WINNERS

The H. O. Sargent award was first established by Dr. H. O. Sargent of the Federal Board of Vocational Education. Past winners were Haley Smith of Virginia, 1940-41; James Wright of Louisiana, 1941-42; Lee Allen Yates of North Carolina, 1942-43, and Reginald W. Holland of Virginia, 1943-44. Eldridge J. Magee Jr., of Franklin, La., is the current winner of the award.

Reared in a farm environment, Magee, while a high school student, earned money from his own farm products. He became a partner with his father in 1933, became an independent farmer in 1940, purchased sixty-four acres of land for \$2,000 and his results are amazing. During the past year he sold 1,930 pounds of cured pork, conserved 298 quarts of vegetables, 193 quarts of fruit, 139 pounds of beef, 450 pounds of cured pork, 66 gallons of syrup and 135 pounds of lard.

LIST 842 CHAPTERS

There are now 842 active local NFA chapters from which 16,582 served in the armed forces. Among those who were cited for bravery was Corp. Eddie L. Johnson of Wildwood, Fla., who served in the Second Platoon of the Third Marine Ammunition Company and who made an amphibious landing on a Japanese held peninsula. He received the Bronze Star for meritorious service.

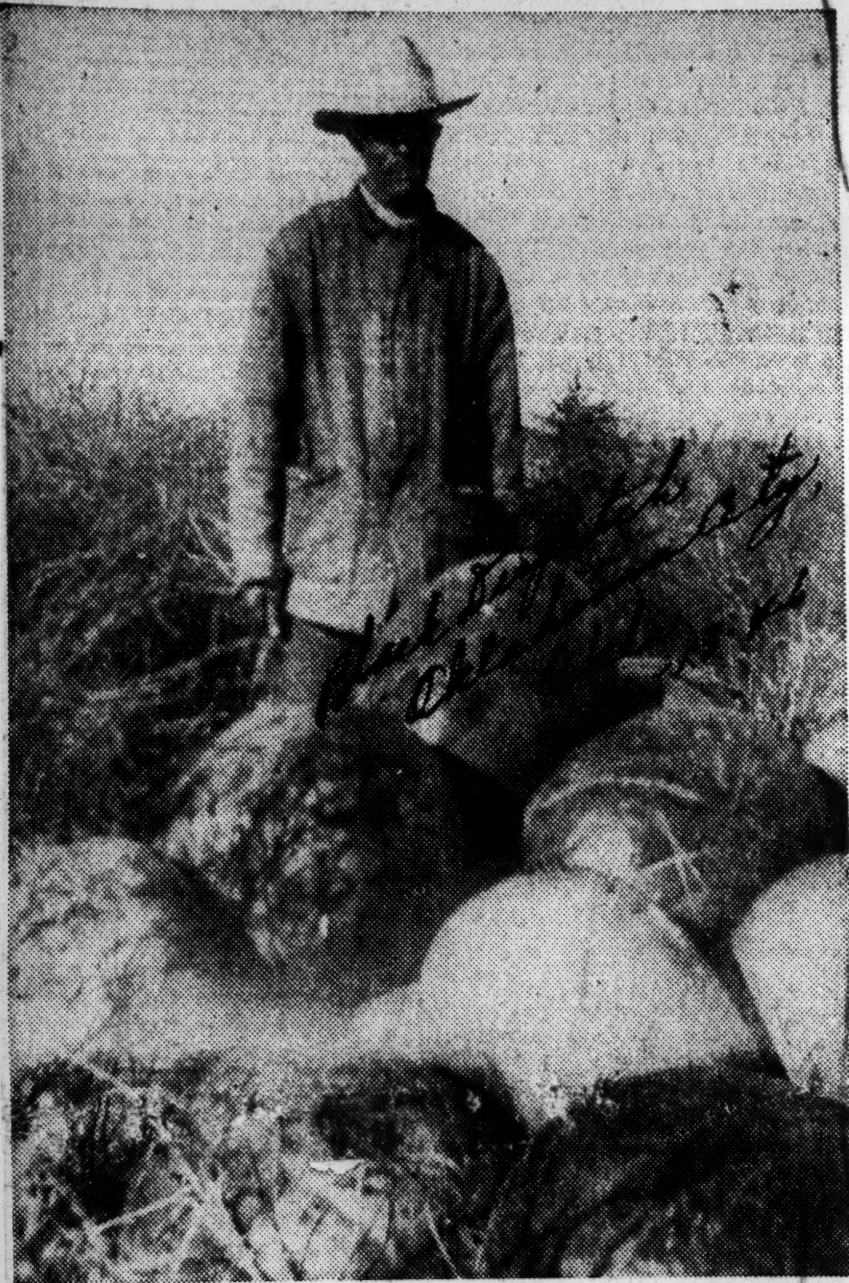
NFA members who remained at home during the war purchased \$501,580.77 and sold \$500,692.95 worth of War Bonds and Stamps; collected 2,707,711 pounds of vital war materials, including scrap metals, paper, burlap bags, and rubber and grew 38,508 Victory gardens.

DEGREES HELD

At the present time 14,337 boys hold the Farm Hand degree; 6,267 hold the Improved Farmer degree; 430 hold the Modern Farmer degree, and 32 now hold the Superior Farmer degree.

As a result of their efforts, active members of the NFA now have \$293,889.81 invested in farm-

ing. Progress in their farming programs reveal that 6,770 used improved livestock practices; 10,420 used improved crop production practices; 3,312 engaged in organized livestock loss prevention work; 10,673 repaired farm machinery and 5,656 repaired farm buildings. These boys are making farming pay! 11-30-46

Watermelon King—Archie Brown

*Archie Brown
Cleo Springs, Okla.*

Jumbo watermelons are bringing riches into the farm coffers of Archie Brown, Cleo Springs, Okla., who sells huge, luscious, ripe fruit, as shown in the picture above during the growing season for \$2.00 apiece.

Mr. Brown's melons quite often weigh in excess of 100 pounds and growers come from distant points to purchase seed from his production.

Set 4-18-46
Last year this Oklahoma farmer sold \$800.00 worth of melons from four acres. "I'd have difficulty getting \$200.00 per acre if I planted my land in cotton," Brown said in discussing his watermelon profits. "I think more rural people should go in for diversified farming," Brown said.

3 1946

Rural Electrification Administration

670,000 Negro
Dependable
Farms Aided

By NEA Program
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — The Rural Electrification Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced this week that more than one-third of the South's 2,900,000 farms—including 670,000 farms operated by Negro farmers—are now electrified. *Sat. 11-16-46*

One of the great achievements of the New Deal—in spite of GOP oppositoin—the REA has helped many Negro farmers make wide use of electricity to save labor on their farms. Many Negro farm women are using electricity to run their washing machines, heat their irons, light their homes, and operate radios and fans.

The two most outstanding Negro high schools offering courses in electricity are the Dinwiddie Training School at Dinwiddie, Va., and Valley View High School at Valley View, Texas.

new ones. **Sum 1-12-43** adrift of large blocks of South-leaving the farms. The picture was important. A group of cities that ranged from Heading their list of present Negroes and whites from poll of 112 Negro field workers, New York to Indianapolis, and problems is the task of absorbing their moorings to the soil. But their interest was as including a few small land own-one already was saving money without new race riots that would shame them before the na-dulled with desperation as that ers on farms of six Southern for a truck farm in rural Michigan, a wave of wartime migra-of weary firefighters, tired by States, showed that more than 80 gan. Despite quick expenditures of an all night's struggle with a planned to leave the South, if the bulk of war swollen earnings No wonder a dozen race rela-three-alarm inferno, when or-their own will or any outside the farm, more than 50 tions experts throughout the dered to a hotel blaze a block force, caused them to quit farm-on the farm, more than 50 West and North offered a har-away. **Times** Of this number 20 pre-those interviewed claimed to tried "I hope you're wrong", to a Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, ferred small Southern towns and have set aside "moving money" migra-Southern newspaper reporter, Oakland, San Francisco, recip-cities as a place to start life over to take them where they wanted en-who told them of a new m-ients of the lion's share of the and 36 preferred the cities of the to go—"jest in case." Many forced or voluntarily—are too-gration ahead. **Times** wartime out-migration of South-West Coast. Eight of the re-families of cotton pickers earned They were interested in news ern Negroes, all were visited to mainder were drawn for various as much as \$150 a week during their own of the mechanical revolution on gather a picture of their ability reasons to Detroit, eight to Chi-cotton harvest seasons from 1943 through 1946.

What haven awaited them at the end of the long hop? How were things on Fillmore Street in San Francisco, South Central Street in "L. A.," Hastings in Detroit, and Cottage Grove and South State in Chicago?

The reporter, anxious to hear how denizens of these streets reported them to be, read two dozen letters offered him by their country kin back in the delta lands: "A nice apartment with twin beds in both bedrooms—just for privacy; 'a little crowded here, but we could take you and the youngest children in, and Mamie could take the oldest boy, if he talks to you that mean again; 'You can get a job here paying \$50 or \$60 a week any old time, and we can help you find a place to live once you get here and make up your mind what you want.' That was the way the letters read.

Migration Encouraged

These letters, and a million a month like them, lied pitifully, bravely, almost insanely, to the folks back home. "It's only what the migrant, white and black, Irish and Italian, has been writing home ever since there was a mail service," explained a prominent University of Chicago sociologist.

But these letters, coupled with the constant needling of the Northern press, Negro and white, newspaper and popular magazine, could be full of trouble for author and distributor as well as recipient. A majority of the Southern Negroes interviewed on the land from which they took their meager livings, a larger and more vehement majority than ever before, is convinced that life in the South offers no hope. This majority is equally certain that life two or three thousand miles away is heaven on earth.

That is why the mechanization of Southern agriculture may not force a million Negroes off Dixie farms in the next 10 years. Mechanization may barely be able to catch up with them as they leave voluntarily, many Southern farm leaders believe.

"Arrival of another 10,000 Negroes here in the next year or two, unaware of the hardships faced, unaware of their responsibilities as citizens, conscious only of the privileges and the big money they can demand could make life hell for all of us in Los Angeles. . . ." The speaker was Hugh J. McBeth, Los Angeles Negro attorney. He is a conservative, one of Governor Warren's regular advisors on all race problems. "Housing in Los Angeles is so short that it would take many millions of dollars to house decently the Negroes already here," he said. "I mean hundreds of millions," he added. "Restrictive covenants that seek to exclude Negroes from all white districts are being challenged by the pressure for shelter growing every day. Communists are at

work to wield sections of my people, already under pressure from their own numbers and the housing shortage, into belligerent groups. A terrible situation could develop in Los Angeles without the addition of other thousands of Negroes from the South as a precipitating factor."

McBeth has hope for the Negro in California, if incoming migration is not too heavy, and there can be a distribution of the numbers into agriculture and away from the big cities.

"The Negro coming to California apparently hasn't any desire to try his fortunes on the farm," explained C. E. Goodall, assistant secretary of the California Farm Bureau. "There are jobs for lots of them at good pay, if they showed a willingness to work and to learn."

But the Negro, escaping from farm work in the South, apparently will have no part of it any where else without the pressure of increased urban unemployment, or an educational program, or some yet undeveloped racial penalty in the cities.

He has stayed off the farm in Illinois, in every other State visited outside the South. He prefers Detroit or Chicago or Gary, Ind.

Housing Creates Frictions

IT IS difficult to make comparisons between tinderbox housing situations and other symbols of racial tension in the West Coast cities and similar symbols in the Midwest's big cities. Everywhere enraged white property owners are beginning to resort to bombs, burning crosses, burning houses. They are becoming increasingly restless as the pressure for a roof under which to live forces Negroes to seek homes outside the teeming urban black belts.

In Detroit, Mayor Jeffries, harassed by a continuing influx of Negroes intensifying an already tense situation, is accused by some race relations groups of deliberately evading civic responsibility for new housing for Negroes. His accusers say he hopes by sitting tight on new housing to discourage additional migration. The Mayor's associates at city hall deny the charge, insist the Mayor is doing all he can to push new construction of housing for all races.

Still wondering how the 1943 race war could have come to their city, Detroiters generally, Negro and white, especially those in organized groups, are determined to "wish their way" away from another one. A recent article in a national magazine describes accurately how little they have done toward easing housing pressures, how these pressures grow more intense each week.

Chicago has one advantage even over Detroit. It has busy on the problem of race relations and its various aspects more than 400 associations, leagues, foundations, councils and just

plain committees. A handful of valiant and intelligent leaders of these groups have sought to hold the Kelly machine's feet to the fire on housing, the big sore spot, for years. The size of their accomplishment is dwarfed by the growth of the problem of Negro housing. Chicago "enjoyed" an estimated population increase of 109,000 from 1940 through October, 1946. Seventy-five thousand of these new citizens were Negroes giving the city a total Negro population estimated at more than 350,000.

Meanwhile, the Kelly machine, which at least said it wanted to ease race tensions and believed anything else, is down and may go out.

San Francisco, because conditions in the other cities are so bad, appears to be a few inches further back from fierce race outbreaks. Its Fillmore district Negro slums housing is certainly the finest looking—on the outside—of any Negro slum in the nation. Four floors, including basement, behind each of these pre-earthquake house fronts are jammed each month with a few more Negro families. New beaver board partitions unseen from the street stretch the housing capacity.

Those houses won't stretch to hold another thousand. Each partition, thin as is beaver board, cuts down the space.

THE accompanying article is the fifth and last of a series dealing with labor conditions in the South. The author, Nat Caldwell, is a reporter for The Nashville Tennessean and a student of Southern economics. He recently completed an 11-week tour and study in the South and cities to which Southern labor migrates. Two years ago, Caldwell made a similar study, and now compares the changes and trends. He interviewed more than 600 farm workers, migrants, plantation and smaller farm owners, machinery manufacturers, and experts on agriculture and their contribution in compiling the data and conclusions.

King Cotton Compelled To Seek Mechanization If He Is To Survive

Price Must Be Reduced Sharply To Meet Competition Of Other Products And Quality Must Be Standardized For Special Markets

(Nat Caldwell, student of Southern economics, recently completed an 11-week tour and study in the South and in cities to which Southern labor migrates. Two years ago, Mr. Caldwell made a similar study, and now compares the changes and trends. He interviewed more than 600 farm workers, migrants, plantation and smaller farm owners, farm machinery manufacturers, and experts on agriculture and population in compiling the highly interesting data and conclusions. The Caldwell studies will be included in a series of five articles, of which this is the second. Others will appear on succeeding Sundays.)

BY NAT CALDWELL

King Cotton, traditional symbol of the South's wealth, is a tottering monarch. He can't wait quietly for mechanization to come. He must seek it speedily or perish.

If cotton is to remain the major source of income even for sharply reduced Southern millions its price must be cut deeply. Also its quality must be standardized for while, paper grabs for cotton's bagging, towel, curtain, window shade, each particular market.

Dr. C. T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, has been preaching the facts of life to frequently hostile ears in the cotton-producing industry for some time now. "Cut the price—or syn- thetics competition will choke you to death"—that is the theme of Dr. Murchison, Dr. Paul W. Chapman, dean of Georgia's College of Agriculture, and a growing block in the state agricultural extension services.

A majority of the 53 large cotton producers interviewed in seven Southern states saw price reductions as cotton's big hope. Only a handful of this group were willing to be publicly quoted on their opinions. Only two had written their congressmen that prices needed to drop.

"It just isn't natural for a man to say he's getting far too high a price for anything he sells," quipped Oscar Johnston, president of the National Cotton Council.

ALL WELL-INFORMED cotton growers know this. Rayon and its baby sister synthetics, paper, and foreign-produced cotton are breathing down Dixie cotton's neck. Its markets are challenged.

The war afforded a brief respite. But the long-term outlook for this sick Southern crop is bad. It was bad enough recently to force the most spectacular price break suffered by a farm commodity in 10 years.

Why? Rayon sales in the United States this year were equal to 2,000,000 bales of cotton. Recent testimony before the House subcommittee studying cotton's ills indicated the industry plans production expansion to 3,000,000 bales within four or five years. Mean-

Several Southern cotton economists have developed a theory, that when a pound of cotton sells for more than 20 per cent under a pound of rayon, cotton's price gain becomes rayon's domestic protective tariff. With a 20 per cent price differential and a standardized product for different markets cotton can hold its own with most synthetics, they say.

The research experts of the National Cotton Council are winding up a project now to find out what price differential cotton needs to hold present markets and have a fair show in the scramble for several new ones.

IF THE COTTON ECONOMISTS, who hold to the 20 per cent differential theory, are right, 39-cent-a-pound cotton for the whole harvest season of 1946 would have encouraged the rayon industry's planners to figure on increasing projected plant expansions. With cotton down to 30 cents—after the terrific market break—rayon at 26 cents still holds a tremendous advantage. All it needs is the increased production

capacity to cash in on that advantage.

This year cotton had the shortest crop in generation. The country had piled up the largest demand for textiles in its history. Cotton's price depressing surplus carryover practically had disappeared. World demand was excellent and the United States was supplying the cash for the world to buy. Speculators almost always pass up a long-time trend in any market for excellent temporary prospects. In the face of all these bullish factors cotton's price caved in.

NO WONDER some of the long-perpet heads in the cotton history are perplexed—not whether mechanization is the thing—but whether mechanization will arrive in time to save cotton as a crop.

"Mechanization of the bulk of the crop in the quickest possible time and concentration of production in the rich delta areas of the South alone can permit the necessary price adjustments," says young Henry Gotcher, Clarksville, Miss., planter. Gotcher is also one of 40 Southerners, who've jumped into the farm machinery manufacturing business since the war's start. Today their principal product is the flame weeder. The South's necessity for machines may witness the development of its own sizable farm machinery industry.

"Higher yields per acre will help some to cut costs," said Mr. Gotcher. "But the machines, by eliminating labor—cutting it to a fourth or a fifth—is the real cost saver."

ON THE PLANTATION of another young farmer, Price McLe- more, near Montgomery, Ala., cotton was produced this year for 8 cents a pound. The crop was made with machinery from soil preparation to harvest. The net cost of producing this year's average pound of lint cotton on Southern farms will run more than three times that much. The estimate of dozens of county agents in every Southern state runs over 25 cents.

McLemore, like Gotcher, a farm machinery bug, is the inventor of the flame weeder. He expects to shave the 8-cent production cost. The Hopsons, at Clarksville, who have 15 machine cotton pickers at work on their plantation, and the Ohlendorfs at Blytheville, Ark., another highly mechanized big outfit are above McLemore's cost figures.

But both plantations now are in shape to produce cotton on a price competitive basis with rayon. If all Southern cotton producers were capable of making the same swing to mechanization and its production economies in the next 10 years, cotton's millions could forget rayon exists.

AS DR. MURCHISON, Dr. Chapman and others have discovered, some do not even want to know the change can be made. They don't want to hear how others have done it. They want to live on their

plantations and their smaller farms with Negro or poor white doing the work. They want a government program for controlled acreage to hold the cotton price up as markets shrink and cash subsidies to reinforce this price to parity.

That's why Brinkley Snowden, Memphis cotton man, took a going over from Charman Steve Pace, of the House subcommittee studying cotton, when he bluntly declared that new acreage controls and new price subsidies would deliver cotton into her enemy's hands. When he added that the big planter and the medium sized cotton farmer, who could mechanize most effectively, should be given a subsidy free price to speed them along, all members of the committee hopped Snowden.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE knew, as did Snowden, that the big planter and the middle sized growers, if faced with the necessity of selling their product for half the present price, would mechanize in a hurry. They'd fire tenants and sharecroppers right and left. They'd cut production costs. A few would go broke in the process. Those would be the ones who did not want to listen to the exponents of mechanization. Many others would wind up, a year or two after their mechanization was completed, making larger profits than ever before. Cotton as a crop would be saved.

Pace and his committee were concerned with the tenants and sharecroppers kicked so suddenly off the land. They were even more concerned with the smallest grower of cotton, a hill or thin coastal plain farm operator, who also owns his own farm.

ALL BUT THE poorest tenants on the big delta farms get almost a bale of cotton to the acre off the 10 or 12 acres they share crop. Many of Congr. Pace's constituents, land owners in the vicinity of Americus, Ga., get less than 150 pounds off each cotton acre. Yet cotton was their living. With the price cut to a level competitive with rayon those farmers' scrawny living would disappear.

As many of these cotton farmers probably would be forced off their own farms by cotton's price cut to protect its markets as would be forced off the plantations. There are better than 250,000 of these small cotton farm owners. Ten years ago there were half a million. But they have been diversifying at a terrific rate. At least half of the small owners completely dependent on cotton for a living 10 years ago now have from one to five cash crops more important than cotton.

MANY COUNTY AGENTS wonder whether the 250,000 still left completely dependent on cotton for income can learn to make the change. Will they be forced off the land along with the tenants and sharecroppers?

Johnston, the cotton council president, and one of the biggest

planters in the South, says "No—they won't." He insists that even with the mechanization of large acreages and price cuts room will be left for "hundreds of thousands" of the more efficient small producer—with the best land.

The county agents say that—with the price cut and mechanization general among the big boys—only those little fellows who can hire tractors, machine pickers and weeders on a custom basis or purchase them cooperatively with other little fellows can hope to stay in.

(To Be Continued Next Sunday)

of the rise of agricultural statistics showed less than 40,000 bought farms. War prices for their farm products, high wages for off the farm work, and Farm Security administration backing enabled them to be- come owners.

Less than 25,000 simply changed their status from tenants to farm day laborers. For these the process was simple. They ceased to make their own crops. But they became machine operators for the boss on a daily wage and continued to live in their tenant houses.

Dr. Taylor, who has written widely on the problems of the displace- ment of the Okies and the Arkies to the South, also has spent many months studying Southern problems, warns families of this shift from tenancy to day labor status. "Mechanization usually knocks the tenant or sharecropper loose from his tie with the land," he said.

The 1945 census of agriculture for the southern states showed how rapidly tenancy and sharecropping are moving out of the problem and picture.

Of the 1,449,000 tenant families on southern farms in 1940 one out of every five and a half had ceased to be tenants in 1945.

CENSUS FIGURES showing where these farm folk went are the best estimate available from southern university

the problem list.

"The downward trend of tenancy is as spectacular as the rise of mechanization," says Dr. Paul Taylor, nationally famous agricultural economist at the University of California. "The trends are intimately associated. With each new boom prices for their farm products, high wages for off the farm work, and Farm Security administration backing enabled them to be- come owners.

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Farm Tenancy Diving Toward Bottom Of List Of South's Problems

With Each New Sweep Of Mechanization, Old Bogie Of Sharecroppers Grows Less Evident In Transition Now Taking Place In Dixie

(Nat Caldwell, student of Southern economics, recently completed an 11-week tour and study in the South and in cities to which Southern labor migrates. Two years ago, Mr. Caldwell made a similar study, and now compares the changes and trends. He interviewed more than 600 farm workers, migrants, plantation and smaller farm owners, farm machinery manufacturers, and experts on agriculture and population in compiling the highly interesting data and conclusions. The Caldwell studies are included in a series of five Sunday articles, of which this is the third.)

BY NAT CALDWELL

Farm tenancy, which has received more national attention than all other Southern problems, today is nose diving to the bottom of the list.

Sharecropping, the bogie of the South, is disappearing. It is being replaced by a new type of tenancy, one in which the tenant owns his own land and his own machinery. This new type of tenancy is being developed in the South, and it is being developed in the North and West. These tenants are in only a few cases were displaced by farm machinery. But ma-

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chinery was employed to replace war years. them to keep production levels high. Certainly machinery cancels their chance to return to the old farm jobs. Their flight from the farms also has given machinery opportunity to prove itself on thousands of farms, where at the beginning of the war it was barely known. *Birmingham News* Sun 12-29-46

FOR THE FUTURE, mechanization is expected by students of the tenant problem to act as a displacing factor. Dr. Taylor has charts showing how it has displaced tenants, sharecroppers, year around wage hands, and even migratory workers in California and Arizona. *Birmingham News* Sun 12-29-46

Apparently their race determined in large measure how closely Southern farmers stuck to their tenant's jobs from 1940 through 1945. This is not the case. The census shows that one out of every four white tenant farmers left Southern farms while only 4 per cent of the Negro tenant families left. The contrast also was great in the departure of sharecroppers. The sharecropper is the lowest form of tenant. He can offer the landlord only his family's hand labor. One out of every three white croppers quit this hard life during the war. Only one out of every 10 Negro croppers quit.

This is significant because the figures upset a 20-year trend that saw the white family falling down agriculture's economic ladder more rapidly than the Negro. *Birmingham News* Sun 12-29-46

A NET LOSS of Negro tenant farmer and sharecropper families of only 20,000 for the war period was reported by the census. This census fact does not completely support the claim of many race relations experts that for the first time the Southern Negro migrant has learned to make the long hop direct from farm to big city in the North or Far West. Sociologists have protested that the Negro leaving the South moves first from farm to small town, then to larger Southern city, and finally a third move carries him to the big city outside. *Birmingham News* Sun 12-29-46

The question is important. A quick long jump migration of Negroes after mechanization begins to displace workers in the South will transmit the full impacts of the changeover directly from Southern farm to the big city outside. The slower process, if generally followed, would cushion the shock for the metropolitan areas. *Birmingham News* Sun 12-29-46

THE MIGRATION out of the South during the war years is now generally estimated at 750,000 Negroes plus 50,000 Negro service men, who couldn't take it at home when they got out. If only 20,000 tenant families dropped off the census totals for the war period, the part direct migration of rural Negroes played could be assumed to be small.

But the writer interviewed 112 heads of rural Negro families in six Southern states. Only 40 of these families had failed to send at least one young adult member all the way out of the South during the

If conditions in these 112 families were fairly typical, it may be assumed that the 673,000 Negro families on Southern farms sent more than 400,000 of their young people to the great cities outside during the war years. Against a total migration of 750,000 the number who came directly from the farms in one long hop is significant. The rural Southern Negro has learned the way out.

E. S. MORGAN, Southeastern regional director for Farm Security Administration, is greatly heartened by the terrific decreases in farm tenancy in the South during the past five years. But his efforts to tie the tenancy decrease to the increase in farm ownership are only partially convincing. A total of 259,000 families went out of the business of being tenants in the entire South in the five years. But only 163,700 new farm owners appeared in the South on the census books. A large number of these were part time farmers who bought small acreages around Southern cities to live on while working in war jobs.

FSA's splendid accomplishment of helping 19,000 former tenants and sharecroppers to become owners in the four states of Morgan's region, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina, ought to be good news to the nation. The other three Southern FSA regions helped 20,000 additional farmers to ownership. *Birmingham News* Sun 12-29-46

Morgan based his progress of the tenant up to landlordship estimates on such figures from the 1945 farm census; Colbert County (Tennessee Valley, Northwest Alabama, owners increase from 754 in 1940 to 1,054 in 1945, while tenants dropped from 1,263 to 854; Habersham County (Northeast Georgia, owners increased from 644 to 901, while tenants decreased from 626 to 500. *Birmingham News* Sun 12-29-46

SIMILAR FIGURES may be collected from practically every state in the South. But most of the county agents interviewed expressed doubt that more than one-fifth of the tenants who left may have appeared later in the list of 163,000 new farm land owners. *Birmingham News* Sun 12-29-46

FSA's progress with displaced persons throughout the South is one of the most heartening factors in any examination of the problems raised by large scale and swift agricultural mechanization. One day this excellent agency, frequently criticized by Northern and Southern reactionaries, may be eagerly grasped after by conservatives of the Far West, Midwest and East hoping to save their cities from severe racial jams. *Birmingham News* Sun 12-29-46

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
Aug. 18, 1946

Negro Farmer Sets Record In Soil Work

More corn on eight acres in 1946 than on 20 acres in 1945, is the story of Jerry Harvey, colored farmer in Macon County, co-operator of the Middle Western Ocmulgee River Soil Conservation District, who was assisted by the Farm Security Administration in the purchase of his farm.

In 1945 Jerry made only 17 bushels of corn on 20 acres of land on which no cover crops had been planted and very little fertilizer used. This year, corn, following a good growth of blue lupine turned under with only a very little fertilizer, will produce nearly 200 bushels of corn.

Last summer Jerry became interested in the soil conservation program of the Middle Western Ocmulgee River Soil Conservation District and since that time has completely terraced several fields and started a soil building program by planting winter and summer legumes. Jerry has already secured enough winter legume seed for planting 20 to 25 acres this fall. These seed did not cost Jerry anything as he harvested his own blue lupine seed by hand, enough for his needs.

Negro's Bale Of Cotton Is First In Fort Deposit

FORT DEPOSIT, ALA., Aug. 25.—The first bale of cotton for the 1946 season was ginned here in Fort Deposit last week.

This cotton was grown by Fletcher Fleeton, colored, who lives near Letohatchie.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
Sept. 10, 1946

NEGRO WON \$100 PRIZE. — Sid Newsome, living near Butler, operates a farm of about 150 acres, and he won recently \$100 in cash for making the best showing in soil conservation. The people of Taylor County are praising him for the spirit of enterprise which he has shown.

It has long been said that the Negro farmer is out of his element if he isn't allowed to plant cotton and corn, and mostly cotton, because through generations his ancestors knew nothing but cotton farming. However, 300 Negro farmers gathered at Log Cabin Center, Negro community, near Sparta in Hancock County recently and made their showing in the soil improvement and conservation contests.

Newsome was there from Taylor County; and he captured first prize of \$100. With becoming mod-

esty, he said he had no idea how he won the prize. Seven of his acres were used to grow kudzu. William Paul Perry of Newton County won second prize; and the third prize was awarded to Thomas Skrine of Hancock County.

Hancock County is where Dr. Moore made a great reputation for planting among the farmers, Negroes and whites, mineral gardens, with the idea that the proper minerals in the products of the soil will cure many of the ills from which the human body is suffering. That theory is spreading throughout the nation, though it is thought we waited mighty late to catch the idea.

The Negroes were told at the soil conservation meeting poor land makes poor people, people with empty pocketbooks and empty stomachs, with empty lives. Soil erosion is the surest and quickest way to make the land poor and produce this poverty.

Negro Farmers Are Looking Forward

In the Piedmont Soil Conservation District, Negro farmers are growing more and more conservation minded each year. Three or four hundred Negro farmers are cooperating with the District. Many of them have established most of the conservation practices planned for their farms. Several have received rewards for establishing more than ninety percent of these practices.

There is one or more Negro Communities in each of the seven counties in the District that have made substantial progress in conservation on a community basis.

The Springfield communities in both Hancock and Taliaferro counties have done considerable conservation work and one can observe this work in passing through. Good fields of Kudzu and Sericea for hay and pasture can be seen. Good terraces and crop rotations, wildlife borders and pasture development can be seen. These farmers are making conservation pay off and the good work they are doing is spreading.

Some of the District co-operators won prizes in the Green Acre Contest. Many of them have good wheat and oat crops this year. Some had excellent winter grazing of grain and crimson clover.

A large number have entered a District contest in establishing conservation practices this year and will win prizes for their efforts. A big jamboree will be held the last of July when all contestants will assemble at Log Cabin in Springfield Community in

Hancock County and receive prizes and hear speakers and study conservation problems.

The Negro preacher is also doing his part in teaching the people to adopt better farming methods and practices. Preachers have attended meetings to learn about conservation and will attend more meetings this summer to get better posted and learn new things to carry back to their followers.

Negro Farmers Get Recognition

John Middlebrooks and John Taylor, two Bibb County farmers of the Middle Western Ocmulgee River Soil Conservation District, won state prizes recently at the annual Negro soil conservation jamboree held at the Log Cabin Center, Mayfield, Hancock County. John Middlebrooks, who lives in the Pleasant Grove community near Li-

zella, won a state prize in crotalaria. This was a cash prize of \$5. Middlebrooks had interplanted better than 90 per cent of all the corn he planted this past spring to crotalaria. He also averages a very good stand.

John Taylor, Summerfield community, won a state prize of \$5 for kobe lespedeza. He has a very excellent stand and will harvest an average of about two tons to the acre plus seed during the fall.

Each of these farmers a few weeks ago won district prizes with the same practices. The prizes offered by the district were \$10 each.

Crotalaria is one of the best crops for improving the quality as well as the fertility of sandy loam soils, which are found predominantly in the Pleasant Grove community near Lizella. This crop is for soil improvement only and not consumable by livestock.

Kobe lespedeza is an excellent crop for grazing and hay as well as for building soil, controlling erosion and gully prevention. This is an excellent crop for clay soils.

Three other farmers in the district won prizes. Sib Newsome from Taylor County won the state's first prize of \$100 for having the most complete soil conservation program for his farm. Ed Lindsey of Peach County won the state's sixth prize for having the most complete soil conservation plan. Both of these farmers won other cash prizes.

Several farmers from various counties in the district were present and witnessed the awarding of certificates to all who had taken part in the various district contests over the state, whether winning a district prize or state prize, or no prize at all.

Soil Conservation

Negro Farmers Will Receive Cash for Conservation Work

Augusta, Ga., Herald
Aug. 13, 1946
SPARTA, Ga.—Georgia Negro farmers will receive hundreds of dollars in prizes for their soil conservation work at the first state-wide soil conservation jamboree, to be held here Tuesday

Negro farmers from 57 counties will attend the meeting, arranged for the Log Cabin Negro Center here by Benjamin F. Hubert, president of Georgia State College at Savannah.

Hubert, a native of Hancock County and founder of the center, has announced that plans call for a national jamboree in the summer of 1947, which will include all states where there are large numbers of Negro farms being operated.

Winners announced include: Sib Newsome, Taylor County, \$100; William Paul Terry, Newton County, \$50; Thomas Skrine, Hancock, \$40; Willie G. Stewart, Taliaferro, \$30; William Baker, Putnam, \$20; Ed Lindsey, Peach, \$10.

Winners of \$5 each are: Green A. Wise, Butts; Freddie Smith, Henry; J. E. Brown, Jenkins; Frank Roberson, Jenkins; Tom Jones, Morgan; Jim Brown, Twiggs; Claudia and Ira Chapman, Twiggs; Rubin Turyman, Twiggs; Isaiah Parker, Newton; John Taylor, Bibb; John Middlebrooks, Bibb; Joe Mallory, Greene; Charles Johnson, Baldwin; Frank Browne, Hancock; John D. Hill, Greene; John W. Evans, Taliaferro; the Rev. James H. Davis, Baldwin; Friss Howell, Greene; James H. Dickson, Hancock; Ulyses Heath, Hancock.

Bibb Negroes Practicing Soil Building

Co-operating with The Macon Telegraph and News Soil Conservation Contest and the Macon Chamber of Commerce Pasture Contest, a number of Negro farmers of Bibb County have been working on various farming practices, according to the report of Theodore P. McLean, Negro soil conservation technician for Bibb County.

Each of the farmers in the contest will have from five to 25 acres in such soil building crops as blue lupine, Austrian winter peas, oats and hairy vetch, crimson clover, white Dutch clover, lespedeza, kudzu and crotalaria. Pine seedlings are also included in the farming practices recommended.

Entering the contests, McLean said, are Georgia Baptist College, Charlie Hardy farm superintendent; James Peyton, Joe Hill, Andrew Jackson, Wesley Hart, Amos Jones, John Middlebrooks, Semiria Davis, Sylvester Daniels, Pleasant Grove School [Lizella], Athonia Hart, Ross Tinsley, Robert Woolfork, Jim Hart, Z. C. Clay and John A. Taylor.

Some of the contestants have won state and district prizes for better land uses during the past summer, McLean said.

Prizes For Negro Farmers

The Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life has offered prizes to Negro farmers who are co-operating with the Piedmont Soil Conservation District in carrying out a conservation plan.

Those who wish to enter this contest should register with their County Agent or Vocational teacher or the Work Unit Conservationist of the Piedmont Soil Conservation District. Cash prizes of \$20.00 each will be given for the following:

- 1—The best three or more acres of small grain.
- 2—The best three or more acres of annual lespedeza following small grain.
- 3—The best acre of kudzu.
- 4—The best acre of sericea lespedeza.
- 5—The best unit of pasture improvement not less than 3 acres. (This includes clearing, seeding, fertilizing and management.)
- 6—The three or more acres of

the first prize winners of the above which will have a prize of \$50.00. You can Grow more feed and food. Protect your land with more close growing crops. Save more soil. Make the good land better.

There are seven contests which prizes are offered. You can enter all or any you wish. Each growing crop will have three prizes—first, \$20; second, \$10; third, \$5. There will be a grand prize for the best all round conservation farmer in the district picked from

Lovegrass Works Conservation Miracle

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 11-23-46



Three years ago farmer Henry Wadley, Geary, Okla., was in danger of losing 320-acre farm because erosion had ruined soil fertility. Wind had blown away standard crops and top soil, cutting wheat yield down from 35 to eight bushels an acre. Then Wadley tried planting seed recommended by U.S. Soil Conservation Service. Result was a stand of weeping lovegrass, which not only furnished a deep root crop to foil wind erosion, but provided excellent pasture, and remarkably profitable cash crop. Hardy lovegrass grows year round, and requires little water. Wadly and neighbors have planted 50 acres in weeping lovegrass this year. Photo at left shows Wadley, who was recently elected president of the Agricultural Improvement Association, a group of Negro farmers interested in new farming techniques. Photo at right shows Hereford beef cattle grazing in field of lovegrass. Soil is tied down on Wadley farm, while neighbor's field in background is blowing away in mild wind.

Negro Farmers Improve Soil

Several years ago Simon Felder, District, increased his oat plant-colored farmer in Macon County, ing to 15 acres. This will give him planted a poor, six-acre field to winter grazing and an early feed crotalaria and left it for three crop. Land planted to oats does years. Last year he planted the not wash as much as when plant-field to corn and made 30 bushels ed to row crops. per acre. This year cotton was Soil Conservation calendars for planted and four bales made. 1947 are now available to Peach [Poison was used]. FSA Supervis- County farmers, according to L. or Robinson said that making a R. Newberry, soil conservationist good cotton yield when prices are for Peach County. These calendars high has enabled Simon to make are put out through the courtesy

of the Bank of Fort Valley in the interest of soil conservation. One of these calendars will be given to every Peach County farmer who is co-operating with the Middle Western Ocmulgee River Soil Conservation District, which includes practically every farmer in the county. Attractively illustrated, the calendars contain soil conservation suggestions for every month of the year, and will prove helpful in the application of soil conservation practices throughout this year.

HARNESSING THE EARTH

Defender
Weeping Lovegrass Saves Soil
Chicago, Ill.

FORT WORTH, Tex. — Word went around the neighborhood that Henry Wadley, Negro farmer, had become "a little touched," and would need institutional care. With their own eyes folks had seen him crawling on the ground shaking one hand over a cleared plot of ground on his 320 acre farm Northeast of Geary, Okla.

They don't think he's crazy any more. Now they follow his farming methods and have elected him president of the Agricultural Improvement Association, a society of Negro farmers living around Eudora, interested in new farming methods. *Sat. 11-23-46*

Plants Lovegrass

When neighbors saw Wadley on his hands and knees, he was planting weeping love grass with a pepper shaker. Wadley laughs about their gossip now, because that little experiment showed him how to save his farm from wind erosion. That was three years ago. Shortly after he began cooperating with the Soil Conservation service, which offers technical assistance.

Like many farmers in the area, Wadley had been losing irreplaceable topsoil. A co-ordinated con-

servation program has brought his land back to a paying basis in there years. In addition to tying his land down with weeping lovegrass, Wadley practices crop and pasture rotation, raising of soil feeding crops, and strip cropping. He still has a few new techniques to apply, including distribution of water facilities for cattle.

Makes Farm Pay

It's weeping love grass Wadley likes most to discuss.

"That little plot of land put me in the love grass business, and I'm in it to stay," he declares. "That's the only thing to stop the soil blowing away round here. Love grass makes good grazing. In the fall and winter my cattle walk over wheat to graze love grass. If snow doesn't cover the ground, I can pasture it all year round."

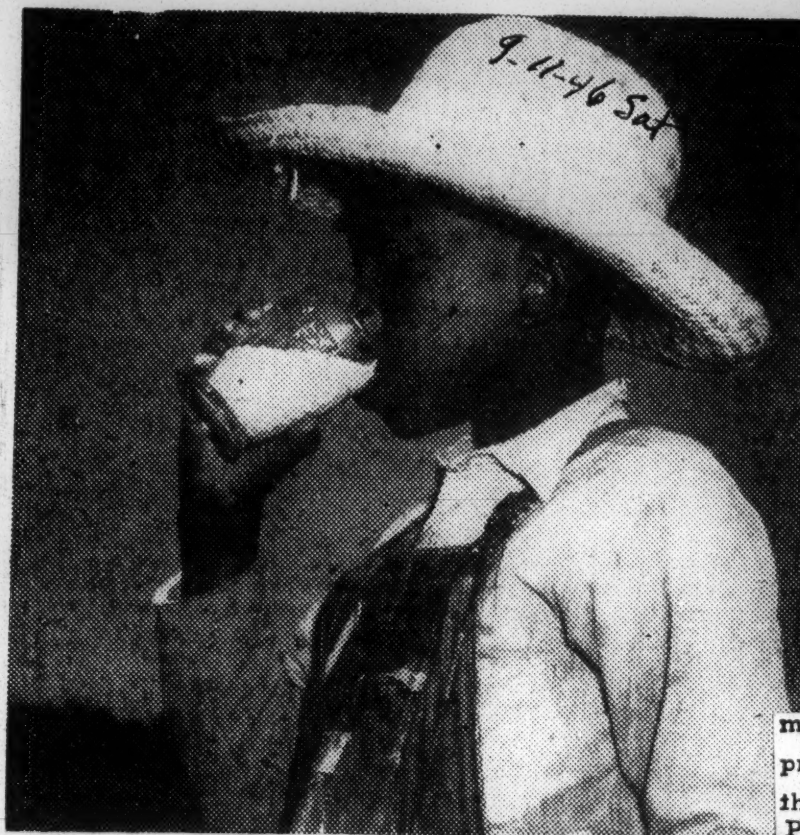
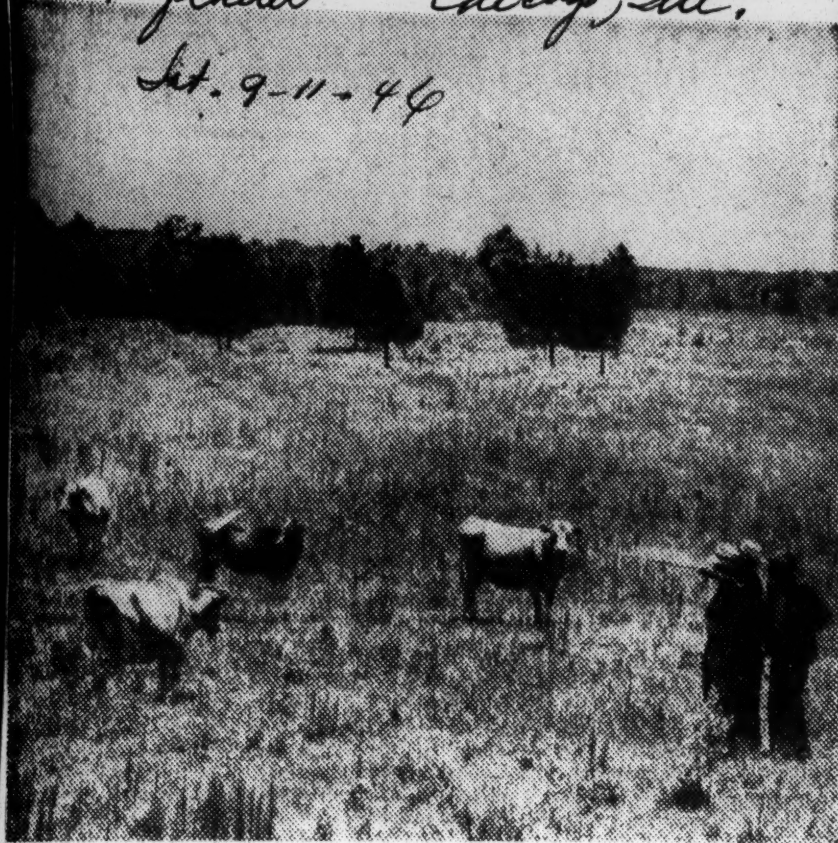
Wadley harvested 252 pounds of seed from 16 acres of love grass, this year, and had two tons of hay after threshing. Wadley and his neighbors are planting 50 acres in love grass this fall, although the best planting time is between April 10, and May 10.

The small amount of labor in-

volved will be well repaid, for Wadley raises cattle, corn, sorghum cane, cotton, peas, pigs, and chickens. weeping lovegrass, in a co-ordinated conservation program not only holds the soil against blowing; it provides excellent pasture and hay, conditions the soil with a deep root system, and serves as a cash crop through seed sales. Seed sells at \$5 to \$8 pound. Wadley, who has two sons, was born on the farm he is now restoring to productivity. His father homesteaded it, and enlarged it through purchases. Besides cattle,

New Kind Of 'Croppin' Brings Prosperity To Land O' Cotton

*Defender Chicago, Ill.
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money, except you don't owe anybody after it is all gone." The project is blazing a new trail to prosperity and is being watched throughout the South. — Clemson College Extension Service Photo for Chicago Defender.

South Carolina's "land of milk and money" looks not too different from the terrain elsewhere in the state except, perhaps, for the heavy cattle population as noted in the first of these four pictures depicting some of the features of the unique "dairy sharecropping project" that has developed around a milk plant in Chester. In this area where cotton was once king, milk was a rare treat for the offspring of sharecroppers like the farm lad shown above in picture second from left. Though some is retained for home consumption, bulk of milk yield is prepared for commercial use as shown in third shot by 'croppers who have es-

LAND OF MILK AND MONEY

Cow Shows Way To Prosperity

By ENOC P. WATERS JR.
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

CHESTER, S. C.—This is now the land of milk and money.

It used to be ruled by a stern, ever demanding autocrat known as King Cotton who called for more land and more labor year by year in return for annually diminishing yields.

Poverty, distrust, hunger, ignorance and futility lay scattered about his throne, the bones of a great feast offered to a hopeless exploited populace.

But the revolution has come. It came in 1940. The power of King Cotton was broken by an abrogation of his authority and by forcing him to share his throne with a more benevolent ruler—the cow.

Cotton Yield Larger

Now, with smaller acreage, cotton grants the people a greater yield. Liberated, the people have more money, better homes, more nutritious diets and a few luxuries. Children are healthier, get more schooling, look forward to brighter futures.

The new era can be dated from the time a large milk company decided to establish a plant in Chester County. Milk is necessary for the operation of a milk plant. Milk comes from cows. Cows need good pasture.

That's why the company located in Chester County. It is the heart of the South Carolina "grass belt," part of the fertile Piedmont area.

However, the actual fertility of the Piedmont area was more fancy than fact. Continuous cotton crops had robbed the soil of many of its nutritive properties. Erosion was common. More and more land, and more and more labor were required for crops that disappointingly failed to make life happy for landowner and sharecropper.

Develop 7-Point Plan

R. A. Oliphant, white plantation owner, realized that "where cotton alone is depended on for cash income, it just isn't in my land to give me half of the crop and give my sharecroppers a decent living wage out of their half. It can't be done. The labor on the cotton crop simply doesn't offer enough income producing days."

The need of the plant for milk started everyone thinking about cows. Out of this thinking by Oliphant, by M. C. Crain, county agent and Wayman Johnson, another county agent and Henry Stradford, a sharecropper, came a new idea — sharecropping with cows, dairy sharecropping. Based on a seven-point plan that was signed hopefully by Oliphant and Stradford, it worked like this:

Oliphant provided the cows—in units of five—the pasture, seed for feed and farm equipment. The cropper invested labor, and the dairy, the necessary equipment—veterinary service, cans, pails, strainers, pads, and sterilizing powder.

Equal Checks For Two

After the company made deduc-

tions for materials it supplied, it made out two equal checks, one for the 'cropper, the other for the landowner. The 'cropper could either apply his check toward purchase of interest in the cows or keep the cash. Calves born to the herd were equally divided between owner and 'cropper.

Things went well and by June of 1942, with the help of his two sons, Stradford had 15 cows that were providing him with the first "real" money he had ever had.

"It spent just like any other money," Stradford said reflectively, "except that I didn't owe it to anybody after it was spent."

All of Stradford's time, however, was not devoted to raising and milking cows. There was still a cotton crop, but because he wasn't dependent upon it alone, he could spare his youngsters who started a truck garden. The garden was born out of the bitter memory of years of "growing cotton and buying corn."

Average \$60 Per Month

Marion Mobley and Charlie Johnson, other Oliphant sharecroppers watched Stradford split milk checks with Oliphant and then spend money he didn't have to pay back, so they signed agreements and got five cows each.

During 1943, the first full year of operation, Stradford and his sons averaged \$60 per month as their share. Another tangible result was a growing equity in the herd.

Johnson, the Negro farm agent, watched the experiment closely, and when he was promoted to as-

In 1943 all concerned agreed that each sharecropper will furnish an average of one veal calf every five months to be slaughtered and used by all other sharecroppers and Mr. Oliphant as a part of their family meat supply. When slaughtered the veals are placed in cold storage and meat is withdrawn as needed. Last year another step was taken when six acres of wheat were planted with the understanding that each family shares to no-limit



established regular stations for pickup truck that transports milk to the plant. Best feature of whole project is regular cash income divided equally between R. A. Oliphant, white, owner of the herds, and sharecroppers like Henry Stradford, in picture at extreme right, who comments that "it spends like any other

in it. As the need for flour arises, a family simply withdraws enough for its purposes. A tribute to the sense of fair play and honesty inherent in these rural families is the fact that the no-limit rule has not had to be rescinded because of abuses. In fact the various little cooperative enterprises springing up are bringing out the best qualities in these people.

Even the milk company has caught the spirit. It encourages families to retain a portion of the daily yield of milk for family consumption.

Soil Is Improved

The dairying project has had other unexpected beneficial results. Diversified crops have re-invigorated the soil and cotton production per acre has risen to new heights.

Youngsters whose hands were needed to extract a living from the land when King Cotton ruled are free now to attend classes and better prepare themselves for the future that lies ahead.

Increased income has wiped out debt, and made possible a better, happier life. Two new homes have already been completed and two more are scheduled as soon as materials become available.

Fifteen farmers now participating in the program shared among themselves a total of \$1,062.50 during the month of May last year, an average of \$70.83 per 'cropper. Black Rock Church, for 25 years in debt, has had a mortgage burning.

New Relationship

And all this has brought about a new relationship between 'cropper and landowner. It is not the old paternalism of the South. The subservience of the indebted share-cropper has gone. The 'cropper, with a steady bi-weekly income, has no need to seek credit. He's a financially independent man who can some day look forward to ownership of lands and herd. There's a future in 'cropping now. It's a way to freedom. The idea is spreading. Similar projects are developing.

While dairy sharecropping is no panacea for the ills of the harried Negro and poor white farmers of the South, it is, as has been proved in Chester County, one of the several paths leading from darkness to daylight.

It would profit the thousands enslaved by King Cotton to take a look at Chester County where there is meat and bread, and vegetables, and milk AND MONEY.